

APRIL 21, 1972

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARTLY CLOUDY.
Temp. 55-65 (10-11). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy.
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Yesterday's temp. 50-61 (10-51).
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ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

No. 27,766

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1972

Established 1887

Moon Landing Gets Go-Ahead Despite Snag

From Wire Dispatches
SPACESHIP CENTER, Houston, April 20.—The Apollo-16 astronauts were given a go-ahead today to land on the moon after resolving a command-ship engine problem which had threatened to cancel the mission.
The problem, a failure in the big engine's control systems, delayed the landing for two unscheduled orbits, about three hours.
The delay forced the cancellation of the first of the three scheduled excursions on the moon's surface around the mountainous Descartes region.
The astronauts, Capt. John W. Young and Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke Jr., aboard the lunar lander Orion and Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly 2d, aboard the command ship, Casper, were not immediately aware of the granting of landing approval because at the time of the announcement they were behind the moon.
The decision came after tests on the ground determined the engine problem was associated with an open electrical loop in the engine's drive mechanism and that firing it would cause no structural damage.
"Sounds good," Capt. Young said when told of the go-ahead. Comdr. Mattingly fired his command ship engine successfully at 0116 GMT on the back side of the moon to raise Casper's path to a more circular orbit of the moon. The Orion astronauts then headed their spacecraft at 0211 GMT to a 0224 GMT lunar landing.
News of the successful firing reached Houston at 0145 GMT. When the spacecraft emerged from around the moon.
Officials in Houston said the astronauts' first moonwalk would take place tomorrow at 1630 GMT. Capt. Young and Col. Duke had separated from the command ship earlier in the day and had been scheduled to land on the moon at about 0241 GMT.
But during the final landing approach Comdr. Mattingly, alone in the command ship, reported that he would not fire the craft's engine to raise the command ship into a more circular orbit because a secondary circuit on a thrust control device did not come up to specifications during the check.
The thrust vector system controls the stabilization, rate of firing and steering of the big command ship engine.
Officials said there apparently was no problem with the primary control system, but mission rules forbid the firing unless both main and backup systems are functioning, so Comdr. Mattingly did not attempt to ignite the engine. In an emergency, the main engine could be fired without a backup.
Mission control said then that if the trouble could not be corrected, experts were considering

Problems Solved After Two Unplanned Orbits

redocking the ships, still flying close together, so that the astronauts could fire the lunar module engine—which has all its systems working—and break out of orbit to head back to earth.
The two ships were ordered to maneuver closer together, to within 100 feet, in case the command was given to redock.
Comdr. Mattingly fired small rocket thrusters on the command ship to bring the two craft close together. The craft had drifted about a half mile apart.
Some four hours earlier, the astronauts had prepared to fire their engine to start the descent

to the moon's surface. They had checked out all systems, and except for a few minor problems, everything was working well.
Then, minutes before starting on their drive to the moon, they heard ground control informing them: "Anticipate a wave-off." Another message followed shortly: "We have a wave-off."
The men had been heading toward a 73-hour expedition on a plateau high in the lunar mountains. And they were seeking to make man's fifth landing on the moon.
Orion had separated from the mother ship at 1308 GMT. It had (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

20 British Soldiers Storm Ulster Jail, Rescue 3 Hostages

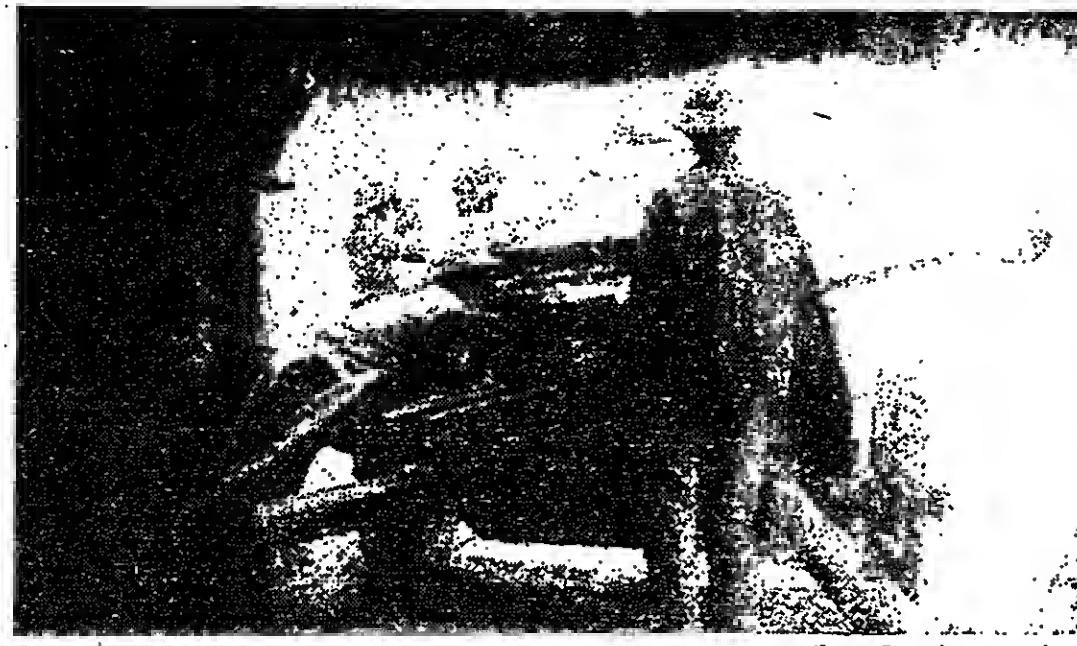
From Wire Dispatches
ARMAGH, Northern Ireland, April 20.—Twenty British soldiers stormed Armagh jail behind a wave of tear gas today and overpowered 10 prisoners who were holding two guards and a policeman hostage. The hostages, seized and held for five hours as the prisoners barricaded themselves in the jail and demanded safe conduct to the Irish Republic a few miles away, were released unharmed.
Earlier, there were fears that one of the guards had been killed, but the army said no one was hurt during the prison struggle.
The prison chaplain, the Rev. Raymond Murray, spent almost the entire day outside the barred doors, pleading with the prisoners to free their captives unharmed.
At armoured cars surrounded the 125-year-old jail and helicopters hovered overhead, security forces fired tear gas through the windows and the small party of soldiers burst in.
Five inmates reportedly took a policeman's gun and seized the room where the hostages were held, shouting that he was a police officer and that one hostage had been killed.
Officials decided it was a ploy to increase pressure on authorities to grant the prisoners' demands.
In other parts of Northern Ireland, IRA gunmen carried out their second assassination in two days, and two gunmen kidnapped two Roman Catholic girls engaged to marry British soldiers, snatched their heads and poured feathers and yellow paint over them.
Gunmen kidnapped Martin Owens, 22, from his home in the Catholic Andersonstown district last night, shoved him from a car into a nearby street and shot him repeatedly, the police said. The victim had been detained until recently as an IRA suspect.
At about the same time as he died other gunmen entered a club at Suffolk, forced Owens' brother, John, 28, into a car and drove off, the police said. The police were searching for the brother.
It was the second apparent IRA vengeance killing in as many days. Yesterday the body of a kidnapped part-time soldier of the Ulster Defense Regiment was found, body-trapped with bullets at Newtonhamilton. It brought to at least 312 the number killed in three years of Ulster violence.
Two men in a truck hijacked (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Rail Unions Yield in U.K., End Go-Slow

LONDON, April 20 (AP).—Britain's railroad unions bowed to a court ruling, tonight and called off a nationwide go-slow strike that has thrown the state-owned rail system into chaos.
The unions, representing 300,000 railroad workers, accepted an order by the new Industrial Relations Court to resume normal working as soon as possible.
The unions agreed, "with the greatest reluctance," to a 14-day cooling-off period for further negotiations on their claim for a pay rise of 16 percent.
A management spokesman said rail services could return to normal by Monday if the workers end their slowdown and their ban on overtime, as ordered by the three unions.
The unions' agreement was a victory for Prime Minister Edward Heath's government, which set up the Industrial Relations Court as part of legislation designed to curb Britain's recent rash of strikes.
The rail dispute was the first major test of its powers which rank with those of the High Court. Although the unions had boycotted the court, they were required by law to accept its rulings.
"This is a sorry day for the trade union movement and for democracy in this country," said Roy Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.
Sir Sidney Greene, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, told newsmen: "We are not very happy with the decision but we have conformed to it and we are hoping within the next fortnight to be able to negotiate with the rail board and solve the problem of wages."

Strongest Attack Yet Enemies of Bonn's East Pacts Assailed by Brandt's Cabinet

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.
BONN, April 20.—The West German cabinet today accused the political opposition here of supporting "criminal acts of breach of faith and falsification."
In language and tenor the attack was unprecedented. It reflected political nerve ends frayed raw by months of mounting tension in the battle over Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik, or policy of rapprochement with East-cen Europe.
The opposition immediately challenged Mr. Brandt "to disassociate himself from this defamation."
Parliamentary whip Olaf von Wrangel warned Mr. Brandt that failure to do so could plunge the country into a crisis of confidence in its leader and as yet unproved democratic procedures.
In a decision taken yesterday but not published until today, the cabinet declared:
"Garbled fragments out of the



IN ACTION—Photo of North Vietnamese artillerymen taken during present offensive in South Vietnam. Photo was received in Warsaw from official North Vietnamese sources.

Also Condemn Invasion by Hanoi Armies House Democrats in Anti-War Vote

By Fred Farris
WASHINGTON, April 20 (UPI).—The House Democratic majority, condemning both the North Vietnamese invasion of South Vietnam and the retaliatory U.S. bombing, today ordered that a bill be sent to the House floor within 30 days to stop all "U.S. military involvement in and over Indochina."
The vote by the Democratic caucus could bring—for the first time—congressional approval of legislation to end the Vietnam war. While the Senate several times has voted out measures to set a date ending the U.S. role in Vietnam, the more hawkish House so far has refused to approve them.
But today's overwhelming approval—144-58—of the Democratic policy resolution combining the anti-war provisions with the denunciation of Hanoi's invasion appeared to indicate a sufficient change in House sentiment to bring closer the adoption of anti-war legislation.
The vote coincided with the announcement by anti-war leaders, joined by several senators and congressmen, of plans for nationwide demonstrations on May 4 to protest the U.S. bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong.
Elisberg View
Daniel Elisberg, who leaked the Pentagon papers on the deepening American role in Vietnam, said that he believed President Nixon wanted a Cuban-missile-type confrontation with the Russians to improve his political image in this election year.
The White House criticized the House Democratic majority action.
Presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler called the resolution "contradictory." He noted that the caucus first "denounced" the action the United States is taking to thwart the invasion. Then they condemned the North Vietnamese invasion. "It seems to us they have the cart before the horse," Mr. Ziegler said.
Mr. Ziegler said that he was not speaking for President Nixon. "Words and resolutions are very ineffective in stopping a brutal, armed invasion such as is taking place at this time," he said.
Goldwater Step
In the Senate, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., agreed to the sidestepping of his resolution expressing support of President Nixon's actions in Indochina. The resolution, co-sponsored by 13 other GOP senators, also condemns North Vietnam for aggression.
Recognizing that Democratic anti-war senators probably would have blocked a vote on the resolution, Sen. Goldwater agreed to delay his consideration, saying that he would try to bring it up again in the future or offer it as an amendment to a pending bill.
The Senate GOP whip, Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, said yesterday, "I find it very difficult to understand... how any senator could oppose this resolution."
In the House Democratic caucus this morning, Democratic members voted 135-65 to adopt a resolution by the Democratic whip, Thomas P. O'Neill of Massachusetts, which:
• Characterized the stepped-up American bombing as "a dangerous escalation of our role in the Indochina war and a direct contradiction of the administration's stated policy of 'winding down' the war."
• Declared it to be in the national interest to "set a definite, prompt" to terminate all U.S. military involvement in and over Indochina, contingent only on the release of U.S. prisoners and an accounting by the Communists of missing Americans.
• Directed Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

China Assails U.S. 'Plunder' Of Underdeveloped in Trade

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 20 (AP).—China, firmly siding with the underdeveloped nations, accused the United States today of pursuing trade policies "of expansion and plunder and of profiteering at the expense of other countries."
Chou En-lai, representing China for the first time before the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development now being held here, also demanded that "the puppet cliques" of South Korea, South Vietnam and Cambodia, also represented at the 140-nation session, be expelled.
"Their presence at the conference is totally illegal," Mr. Chou said. "The representatives of the puppet cliques are not qualified at all to participate in our conference."
Instead, he called for representation of North Korea, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, and the exiled Cambodian regime of Prince Norodom Sihanouk at this third UNCTAD conference.
UNCTAD is the world's largest international gathering, even larger than the regular UN General Assembly. It is called every four years to seek ways to end the disparities between the rich and poor nations of the world.
More Influence
Heretofore, the less developed nations, although outnumbering the rich ones, have had little influence on such matters as tariff reforms and monetary policies. China's identification with the third world is expected to give

MiGs Bomb 2 U.S. Ships An Loc Repulses Tanks, Foe Gains in Cambodia

SAIGON, April 20 (Reuters).—Heavy anti-aircraft fire today stopped the dropping of supplies to An Loc, the besieged provincial capital north of Saigon, after another assault by North Vietnamese tanks and infantry.
New attacks in the 22-day-old enemy offensive were also reported in the northern and central regions of South Vietnam and the U.S. command reported bomb hits by North Vietnamese jets on two U.S. warships yesterday.
In eastern Cambodia, the base for the troops besieging An Loc, Communist troops scored new successes, capturing the town of Kampong Trabeck and gaining effective control of the Parrot's Peak salient into South Vietnamese territory.
Will Face Enemy Supplies
The Parrot's Peak is within striking distance of Saigon, and its control will ease the flow of enemy war supplies and men to the front north of the capital.
As waves of enemy infantrymen overran seven Cambodian towns and villages along a 50-mile stretch of Highway One, the main Phnom Penh-Saigon road, some observers in the Cambodian capital forecast an attempt to seize the entire southeastern province of Svay Rieng, the Associated Press reported.
The Cambodian command's spokesman, Maj. Chhang Song, listed the fallen positions as Prey Phnu, close to a point where the highway crosses into South Vietnam, Chhoun, Svay Tayean, Prasath, Tun Leang, Prasat and Kompong Trabeck.
In the fighting today at An Loc, 56 miles north of Saigon, the North Vietnamese attacked on three fronts, using at least 12 tanks. Yesterday they fired 1,600 rockets and shells at the 8,000 defenders.
The South Vietnamese Army said 10 enemy tanks had been destroyed and 102 North Vietnamese killed in street battles. Government losses were given as 13 dead and 38 wounded.
Two Planes Downed
U.S. pilots said enemy anti-aircraft fire around the town had been so heavy that supply and medical evacuation aircraft were unable to get through. A South Vietnamese transport plane and a U.S. C-130 transport were shot down at An Loc yesterday.
Discussing the MIG attacks on ships of the Seventh Fleet yesterday, the U.S. command said that at least three North Vietnamese planes had made low-flying attacks against four ships as they cruised off North Vietnam, pounding shore installations.
The destroyer Higbee and the cruiser Oklahoma City, flagship of the Seventh Fleet, were hit.

Hanoi Drops Condition For New Peace Parleys

By Jonathan C. Randal
PARIS, April 20 (UPI).—North Vietnam today dropped its demand that the United States stop bombing its territory as a precondition for resuming both public and secret peace negotiations.
Apparently as a result of behind-the-scenes contacts, Xuan Thuy, the chief Hanoi negotiator at the suspended weekly talks, notably softened conditions that he set down only Monday.
At the same time, he revealed details of Hanoi's version of the October 1968 understanding between the United States and North Vietnam that led to the end of bombing in the North and the opening of the formal weekly negotiating sessions, which include South Vietnam and the Viet Cong.
Mr. Thuy said at a news conference that he offered his version to counter "lying" U.S. assertions aimed at "deceiving [world] opinion" into thinking that North Vietnam had violated the agreement's hitherto unpublished provisions.
Mr. Thuy said in effect that Hanoi had promised nothing in return for the "total and unconditional" cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam except for agreeing to start the four-delegation talks in January, 1969.
But Stephan J. Ledogar, the spokesman for the U.S. delegation here, said Mr. Thuy had quoted Averell Harriman, the chief U.S. negotiator at the time of the 1968 understanding, "sometimes inaccurately and sometimes out of context."
The North Vietnamese brief on the 1968 understanding turns (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Xuan Thuy, head of North Vietnamese delegation, at news conference yesterday.

Eight U.S. College Presidents Assail Air War

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP).—The presidents of eight East Coast (Ivy League) private colleges, in a joint statement issued yesterday, condemned renewed bombing in North Vietnam and also criticized coercive student strikes.
The statement, which noted that the presidents were signing their names "personally" and not for their institutions, urged full disengagement and opposed continuation of the air war for any purpose other than immediate protection of U.S. troops in the process of withdrawal.
The schools are Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale. Also signing was Jerome Wiesner, head of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
Meanwhile police used tear gas and two armored anti-riot vehicles, while war protesters used Roman candles, skyrocket, bricks and other missiles today in a fight for control of U.S. Route 1 which runs through the University of Maryland campus at College Park.
Two persons were injured and 19 demonstrators were arrested before police restored order to the campus.
It was the worst outbreak of violence since demonstrators erupted three days ago to protest the renewed U.S. bombing raids of North Vietnam.
About 2,000 persons were involved in the Maryland incident. Police lobbed tear gas into a crowd of 500 militants who blocked traffic along the highway. About 1,500 persons watched.

Before the four-hour protest ended, windows had been smashed in the administration building and 10 stores reportedly had been looted.
Nineteen persons, including five women and an invalid in a wheelchair, were arrested at North Hollywood, Calif., after they barricaded themselves in the Naval Reserve Training Center there and said that they would not leave until the bombing ended.
About 500 students at Columbia University in New York voted yesterday to shut down the school and succeeded in forcing cancellation of some classes by barricading buildings and picketing.
They ignored or burned copies of restraining orders issued by a New York State Supreme Court justice.

More than 125 demonstrators were arrested in Fairborn, Ohio, today as they attempted to block two of five gates at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base.
In Leonardo, N.J., a Navy ammunition ship was prevented temporarily from docking when anti-war demonstrators in five canoes and a small motorboat blocked the pier.
A Navy spokesman said that the protesters left when ordered to do so. There were no arrests. The U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot at Leonardo is a major loading area on the East Coast.
Elsewhere, teach-ins, workshops, rallies and class boycotts were held in preparation for a coordinated anti-war strike tomorrow.

Hilly Descartes Region

Apollo-16's Landing Site Area Is 'Part of Primitive Moon'

By Stuart Auerbach

HOUSTON, April 20 (UPI)—"This time," Farouk el-Baz, who teaches lunar geology to the astronauts, said, "we are going to a place that we don't know much about, which is good."

The place is the furrowed and hilly Descartes region, never before sampled by man.

Scientists hope to learn how and when Descartes's surrounding highlands region, which covers 3 percent of the moon, was formed, and how the moon's lowlands and mountains were created in the satellite's early, volcanic phase.

The Descartes region is the highest formation on the near side of the moon, its tallest peaks are a half-mile higher than Mount Hadley at the Apollo-15 landing site and four miles above the maria (waterless seas) where most of America's moon landings took place.

Similar to Andes
"We kind of think of it as landing on the top of the Andes Mountains," Capt. John W. Young, the Apollo-15 commander, said.

To the ground-based scientists who eagerly await the 195 pounds of moon rocks and soil that the Apollo-16 crew expects to bring back, exploring Descartes is more like climbing Mount Everest for the first time.

"By going to this site," Dr. Noel Hinners, a space agency geologist, said, "we are sampling a tremendous area of the lunar highlands and we expect to have a much better sample than you would expect by just looking at the landing site itself."

Comdr. Thomas E. Mattingly, who will be circling the moon while Capt. Young and Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke prowl its surface, said, "We think that perhaps in this highland material we're seeing what the original surface of the moon may have looked like."

"It's characteristic of the back side, and many of the same forms are shown. So when we look at Apollo-16, we're trying to look at what will be something of the primitive moon."

Primitive or not, the Descartes landing site on a hilly plain named Cayley for 19th-century English mathematician Arthur Cayley—is clearly different from anything man has landed on in the four previous lunar landings.

Volcanic Formation
It was formed, scientists believe, from the volcanic action of the moon's early days—about 3.6 billion to 4 billion years ago. This was the most active time in the lunar highlands.

The lava welled up from within the moon—piling up to form the highlands, the 7,000-foot-high mountains that ring the Cayley Plains and the domes, cones, hummocks and furrows that mark its moonscape.

There were probably two different lava flows, about 400 million years apart, that created the different features. But no one is sure, and finding out how the

highlands evolved is a prime objective of the mission.

These highlands have not been modified by the large impacts that created the maria. This means that the astronauts will be sampling material "that hasn't really moved much from where it came from," Mr. el-Baz said.

Col. Duke and Capt. Young will have a chance to sample four different lunar formations during their three lunar explorations. They were to have explored the moon's surface for 21 hours—2 hours and 27 minutes longer than Apollo-15—and covered 15 1/2 miles in their Lunar Rover—about two miles less than the Apollo-15 crew.

The first area is the Cayley Plains, where Col. Duke and Capt. Young were to land their lunar lander Orion near a pair of small craters called Double Spot. Except for the maria, the Cayley Plains is the largest single identifiable unit on the near side of the moon, covering 7 percent of the side that always faces the earth.

Col. Duke and Capt. Young were to explore two young and prominent bright-rayed craters in the Cayley Plains. They were to go to the edge of South Ray Crater on their second exploration, and, by picking up rocks along its rays, hope to get samples from as far as 640 feet beneath the surface.

North Ray Crater, which was to have been sampled during the third exploration, has distinct layers on its east wall that could provide evidence of early building of the Cayley Plains—as much as 400 million years earlier than the buildup that created the present surface.

There are also two different types of Descartes highland formations. One, to the south, is Stone Mountain—a bright, hilly, furrowed unit that extends 60 miles south to Descartes Crater. It appears to have been formed by lava that was more liquid and less sticky than the lava that flooded the maria.

Col. Duke and Capt. Young were to have roamed 2 1/2 miles south from the landing site tomorrow and climb in their rover as much as 1,000 feet up Stone Mountain, seeking an outcropping that lets them know they are sampling true Descartes material. Capt. Young would have to steer a giant zig-zag pattern up the mountain's 12 to 15-degree slopes—about as steep as the rover can negotiate.

Coming down, Capt. Young would steer a herringbone pattern to prevent the front wheels from slipping. On the third exploration Saturday, Col. Duke and Capt. Young were to head north toward Smoky Mountain to sample a second type of Descartes material. They were to stop at a crater called Ravine, in the southern base of the hills, to determine whether that mountain is built-up material or the wall of a giant crater.

As a bonus, Col. Duke and Capt. Young will try to reach a chain of subdued craters north and east of Smoky Mountain that look as if they were formed by debris thrown up by the creation of Crater Theophilus 125 miles away.

Capt. Young, Col. Duke and Comdr. Mattingly are anxious to begin their exploration of the moon from the surface and from orbit 60 miles up. In fact, they are so anxious that they tried to extend the flight to its outermost limits—so that Capt. Young and Col. Duke could have a fourth chance to explore the moon and Comdr. Mattingly could have two extra days in orbit.



MASS PROTEST—Anti-war demonstrators facing line of police Wednesday in front of State Capitol in Madison, Wis. They had marched from the University of Wisconsin.

Apollo Landing Delayed 2 Orbits

(Continued from Page 1)
been scheduled to make a single orbit of the moon alone and then use its powerful descent engine to slow down and drop to a landing.

"We're sailing free," Capt. Young reported as the separated spacecraft came around the edge of the moon. They had separation minutes earlier on the back side, out of radio communication.

"The only thing bad is that I got a lap full of orange juice," the mission commander quipped. "The astronauts awoke today 'chugging hard.' Comdr. Mattingly said, getting ready for their big day."

Eager for their surface adventure, the two moon walkers donned their space suits early and climbed through a tunnel from the command ship to Orion 40 minutes ahead of schedule.

The three astronauts were advised to drink more potassium-enriched orange juice to make sure their body levels of the chemical were high enough.

"Your potassium levels are running a little low and we recommend you drink more orange juice," said capsule communicator Don Peterson. "You've got a long day ahead, so we recommend you eat more food."

"Be advised we're taking extra orange juice with potassium this morning," Comdr. Mattingly reported.

Apollo-15's moon explorers suffered from irregular heartbeats during their mission last summer and doctors believe it was because their diet was too low in potassium. As a result, the Apollo-16 food is heavily laced with the

element in hopes it will prevent similar heart irregularities.

During an earlier dress rehearsal in space, Capt. Young had trouble closing a zipper on Col. Duke's space suit. But the mission commander reported no such difficulty today.

Apollo-16 rocketed into lunar

orbit yesterday and the astronauts got a preview look at the rugged, crater-pocked landing site among the Descartes mountains. It was even rougher than they had expected.

"The area has a much blockier, jumbled appearance than in the photographs," said Col. Duke.

House Democrats Demand Anti-War Bill Within 30 Days

(Continued from Page 1)
mittie "to prepare and report within 30 days legislation designed to accomplish these specific objectives."

The caucus rejected a strongly phrased proposal statement offered by Rep. G. V. Montgomery of Mississippi condemning both North Vietnam and the Soviet Union and approving the military moves taken by President Nixon in recent days.

Then it overwhelmingly adopted the provision, offered by Rep. Sam Gibbons of Florida, condemning North Vietnam's "current military invasion of South Vietnam," inserting that provision in the O'Neill resolution.

The action of the Democratic majority underscored the split between the party's House leadership and its rank-and-file members. House Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma and Majority Leader Hale Boggs of Louisiana voted against the original O'Neill resolution.

Speaker Albert voted for the final draft only after condemnation of Hanoi had been inserted. "I didn't want to object to what we (the United States) are doing in Vietnam without objecting also to what the North Vietnamese are doing," he told newsmen.

He said that he felt the vote would bind the Democratic majority of the Foreign Affairs Committee to vote in conformance

with the resolution. Under caucus rules, members must follow the majority will if the vote is two-thirds or more in favor of an issue. But a member may declare that he will not be so bound on the grounds that a constitutional question is involved in the issue or that it goes counter to a mandate from his constituents.

Rep. Robert F. Drinan, D., Mass., an outspoken dove, said that the caucus vote bound all Democratic members on the Foreign Affairs Committee to approve a bill reflecting a desire to end U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Meanwhile, President Nixon took a two-hour cruise on the Potomac River last night, accompanied by a military aide just returned from a fact-finding mission to Vietnam.

The White House said that Mr. Nixon boarded the presidential yacht, Sequoia, with Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., his deputy assistant for national security affairs. Gen. Haig returned to Washington only a few hours earlier after a weeklong visit to Vietnam.

Combat Deaths For Vietnamese Most Since Tet

SAIGON, April 20 (Reuters)—South Vietnamese and North Vietnamese combat deaths last week reached the highest total since the Tet offensive of 1968, the Saigon command reported today.

Government casualties were put at 1,002 killed, 2,656 wounded and 400 missing in action. The enemy was reported to have had 7,117 men killed and 71 captured, in the week through last Saturday.

The U.S. command reported 12 men dead and 63 wounded during the period, compared with 13 dead and 32 wounded the week before. South Vietnamese losses were nearly double the previous week's reported total, when 64 government soldiers were killed and 2,166 wounded.

According to the Saigon command, the enemy dead were more than double the previous week's total of 2,987.

Strike Actions Spread in Japan

TOKYO, April 20 (Reuters)—More than eight million Japanese workers went on strike or resorted to go-slow tactics today as part of their annual spring offensive for more pay. They hope to win wage increases of more than 10,000 yen (\$93) a month.

For the fourth day in a row, commuters across the country suffered from go-slow tactics of railway workers. In Tokyo during the morning rush hour at least two people were injured in the rush for trains.

Members of some 2,500 unions began lightning strikes or work-to-rule campaigns to press their claims. Post office workers walked out for four hours and some hospitals were affected by brief strikes. A national transport strike is scheduled for April 27 and 28.

British Soldiers Storm Jail, Free 3 Hostages of Inmates

(Continued from Page 1)
earlier forced the girls into the vehicle at gunpoint and drove them to the town square of Coalisland, 20 miles west of Belfast, the police said.

While jeering and cursing local women helped, they shared the girls' heads and poured the paint and feathers over them. The girls were hospitalized in a state of shock.

In Belfast, IRA snipers fired

10 shots at a British patrol in the Catholic district of Ardoyne and hit one soldier in the shoulder, the British spokesman said.

In the Old Park Road area of Belfast, a British soldier was hit twice and seriously wounded when 10 shots were fired at his patrol.

Soldier Wounded

Thirty-nine shots fired at an army patrol in Belfast's Springfield Road district wounded a British soldier in the foot, the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, two victims of earlier gun battles were buried in Belfast. Hundreds of people followed the coffin of Patrick Magee, 30, shot during a gun battle at Belfast's Divis Flats on Monday, to the grave in Milltown Cemetery. Patrick Donaghy, 30, killed in the same battle, also was buried today.

Hanoi Drops Precondition For Parleys

It No Longer Insists U.S. Stop Raids First

(Continued from Page 1)

on Hanoi's constant rejection of any "reciprocity" between the United States, viewed as the "aggressor," and itself, viewed as a victim acting out of "legitimate self-defense."

Mr. Thuy conceded under questioning that the minutes of Mr. Harriman's purported statements were the North Vietnamese version since both sides' negotiators had agreed not to keep official minutes.

The North Vietnamese negotiator said that the United States originally had conditions for a bombing halt: "restoration of the Demilitarized Zone" along the border between the two Vietnam; "military build-up on both sides"; "starting substantive talks" including both the Viet Cong and South Vietnam and "no major attacks against Saigon, Hue and Da Nang."

But the North Vietnamese said, the United States finally dropped these conditions. Mr. Thuy quoted Mr. Harriman as saying on Oct. 24, 1968, "We recognize your statement about no conditions, therefore, we are quite ready to assure you that, in any statement on the cessation of the bombing, the U.S. government will not refer to any word such as the word 'conditional'."

Asked why the North Vietnamese had not insisted on agreed and written minutes, Mr. Thuy said in effect they had trusted the "famous (American) diplomat" as the "representative of the U.S. President whose declarations had value."

Mr. Ledogar, recalling that the controversy over the understanding began within days of its announcement, reiterated the U.S. position that Mr. Harriman had agreed privately with North Vietnam that the United States would not publicly state its terms.

Mr. Ledogar also said that the United States saw "no change" in Mr. Thuy's statement on resumption of negotiations. He noted recent statements by Secretary of State William F. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird that rejected new talks while the Communist offensive continued in South Vietnam.

In answering newsmen's questions, Mr. Thuy said that if the United States agreed to Communist demands to resume the stale-mated weekly sessions next Thursday, then Hanoi would no longer demand prior cessation of the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

He also suggested that resumption of the weekly talks—unilaterally suspended by President Nixon on March 23—would allow the formal conference to "examine the possibility of private meetings."

Such secret meetings, held irregularly from 1969 until last fall, have allowed whatever little progress has been made in narrowing still-gaping differences.

At first glance, Mr. Thuy's new formulation today seemed designed to meet U.S. demands that the formal weekly sessions could resume only when the Communists stopped using them for "propaganda" and proved their desire for "serious" negotiations.

U.S. officials have stated that North Vietnam has ample private channels at its disposal to signal such a change of heart—an indirect way of showing American distaste for making such moves in public.

Still the United States is known to believe that only secret sessions can produce the proper atmosphere for real progress—in contrast to the stale-mated in the 147 weekly sessions held since January, 1969.

Perhaps significantly, Mr. Thuy no longer specifically promised today that Le Duc Thu would fly to Paris if the United States agreed to resume the peace talks.

Mr. Tho, a ranking Hanoi Politburo member, has been associated with a series of secret talks in Paris, most recently those involving Henry A. Kissinger, the White House adviser on national security.

Discussing the resumption of secret talks, Mr. Thuy said, "It is necessary first to hold plenary meetings . . . in order to be able to examine the possibility of private meetings."

1,000 Students Battle Police In Beirut Street

BEIRUT, April 20 (UPI)—About 1,000 students set up street barricades, hurled rocks and fought riot police today during an attempt to storm the Ministry of Education building in Beirut.

Security forces fired over the students' heads, charged with batons and rifle-butts and used tear gas in an attempt to disperse them, witnesses said.

A government report on the clashes said eight policemen were wounded and a security jeep damaged.

"The police did not open fire on the demonstrators, but one shot was fired from the other [student] side," the government said.

The students, who are demanding better educational facilities, were mostly from Beirut's Lebanese University, but students from the Arab University joined them later. There was no indication if Beirut's two major universities—the American University and St. Joseph's—planned to take part in the demonstration.

News Analysis

The Answers, More or Less, To Questions About the War

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, April 20 (NYT)—Of all the many questions raised here in recent days about the current U.S. role in the Vietnam war, perhaps a dozen best summarize the major concerns of members of Congress and other critics.

The answers suggested below are what appear to be the government's composite replies, drawn not from any single source but rather from the general testimony of Secretary of State William F. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, and from the private comments of other top administration officials.

Q. What is the justification for any continuing American involvement in the Indochina war?

A. To redeem an already costly American commitment to protect South Vietnam against military conquest; to protect the program of gradual American withdrawal so that the Saigon government can survive under a political system of the South Vietnamese people's choosing; to force the return of American prisoners of war, and through such a generally "honorable" end of the involvement to demonstrate the fidelity of American commitments to other allies and dependent nations.

Q. What is the purpose of intensified American bombing in South and North Vietnam?

A. To protect the remaining American troops in the war zone; to protect the program of troop withdrawals; to help the South Vietnamese resist a major frontal attack; to render more difficult or even impossible further onslaughts in the months to come; to retaliate for violation of a 1955 "understanding" forbidding troops to cross the Demilitarized Zone; to demonstrate the continuing U.S. power that can be applied in the war, and to neutralize some of the advanced equipment supplied to Hanoi by the Soviet Union.

Q. Why bomb Hanoi and Haiphong at this time, and why will the bombing of North Vietnam be more effective now than it was between 1965 and 1968?

A. Because the current, highly mechanized North Vietnamese attack differs from past enemy offensives; because the tanks, personnel carriers, mobile missiles and other weapons and carriers are more dependent on fuel and replacement that could be moved quickly to the southern front areas, and because raids against the main supply depots in the major cities inflict the

greatest damage on those essential items.

Q. Why was Congress not consulted on the escalation?

A. Because the President alone determines tactics and needs surprise when he strikes.

Q. Why not protect all U.S. troops by withdrawing them immediately?

A. Because air support and other logistic and advisory services are still needed by the South Vietnamese; because some combat troops are still needed to protect the U.S. bases, and because the presence of some troops will be used to negotiate the release of U.S. prisoners of war.

And Vietnamization

Q. If "Vietnamization" is working, why do the South Vietnamese need such massive U.S. air power while the North Vietnamese fight without anything comparable?

A. The first objective of Vietnamization was to relieve Americans of the high casualties resulting from ground combat operations. Now the South Vietnamese are beginning to assume logistic and tactical air power, but this gives them a capacity to fight only inside their own half of Vietnam and not reach up to the supply routes and centers in the North. But the Russians have equipped the North Vietnamese for offensive operations far from home base.

Q. Does "Vietnamization" provide for the end of U.S. strategic and tactical air strikes?

A. The Saigon government is to assume tactical air responsibilities on an unrevealed schedule, but massive U.S. strikes against enemy troop concentrations and supplies will be conducted whenever the Saigon forces appear to need help. For the time being, nothing is ruled out except an increase in U.S. troop strength, and the use of nuclear weapons.

Q. What would happen if the United States stood aside and let North and South Vietnam fight it out?

A. Current estimates are that South Vietnam's forces would suffer serious reverses, perhaps even a rout, particularly in the region around Saigon and in the Central Highlands. U.S. air power has been less directly necessary (or useful) in defending northern sectors of South Vietnam.

Is Protection Needed?

Q. Do the diminished number of U.S. troops really need protection?

A. It is thought that major North Vietnamese breakthroughs would cause U.S. bases to be overrun, but in any case the protection of American troops is the only constitutional authority available to the President for military operations he is conducting.

Q. Why is the administration taxing the Soviet Union with responsibility for Hanoi's offensive?

A. Because Moscow should bear some responsibility for offensives made possible by its arms, even if it does not plan them; because a policy of counsel and Soviet restraint may still be necessary to diminish the fighting and negotiate an end of the war; and because the United States and the Soviet Union cannot expect to profit from détente and agreements in some areas while they induce military challenge to each other and their allies elsewhere.

Q. Is not American help to South Vietnam vastly greater than Soviet help to North Vietnam?

A. Yes, but the U.S. help is for the purpose of defending South Vietnam while Soviet help is for the purpose of invasion and conquest.

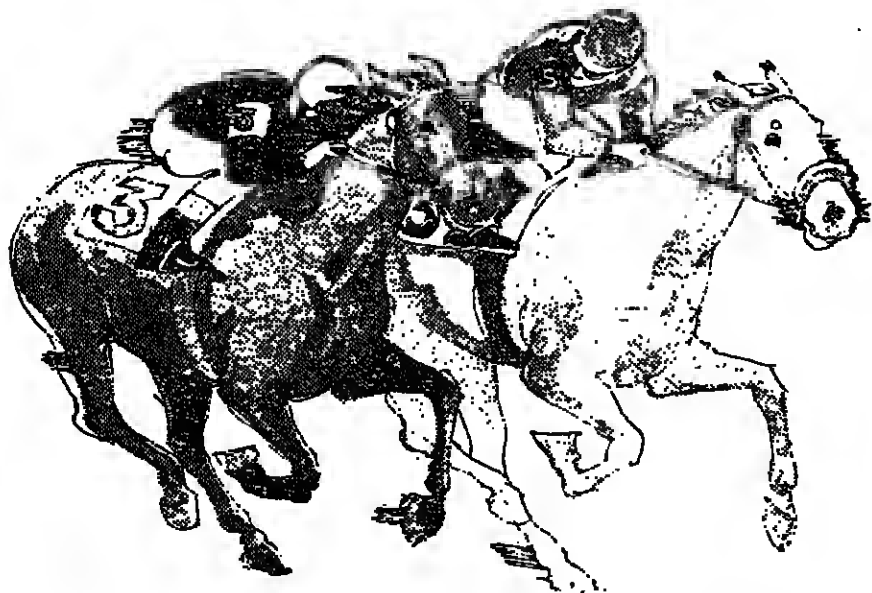
Q. How serious are the U.S. threats of mining Haiphong harbor or otherwise blockading North Vietnam against Soviet and other foreign supply ships?

A. Those measures are recognized as extreme steps that would have only long-range effect on the battle in South Vietnam while immediately confronting the Russians and other naval suppliers with a direct U.S. challenge. But they have not been ruled out and will not be ruled out until there is evidence of greater restraint in Hanoi.

WEATHER

ALGAYE	15	59	Stormy
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Very cloudy
ANKARA	18	61	Showers
ATHENS	19	66	Very cloudy
BEIRUT	22	72	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	11	52	Rain
BERLIN	9	48	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	45	Overcast
BUDAPEST	16	61	Overcast
CAIRO	24	84	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Partly cloudy
COSTA MESA	22	72	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Partly cloudy
FLORENCE	17	63	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	14	57	Very cloudy
GENEVA	9	48	Very cloudy
Helsinki	6	43	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	64	Very cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	62	Cloudy
LISBON	17	62	Sunny
LONDON	10	50	Very cloudy
MADRID	10	50	Very cloudy
MILAN	11	52	Rain
MONTREAL	5	42	Cloudy
MOSCOW	5	42	Cloudy
MUNICH	12	53	Overcast
NEW YORK	8	46	Rain
NICE	12	53	Rain
OSLO	11	53	Partly cloudy
PARIS	11	53	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	8	46	Very cloudy
ROME	16	61	Very cloudy
SOFT	12	53	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	10	50	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	31	83	Partly cloudy
TOKYO	18	64	Cloudy
YOKOHAMA	19	66	Very cloudy
WARSAW	10	50	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	22	72	Cloudy
ZURICH	9	48	Very cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)



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Mrs. Nixon appears delighted with Ling-Ling at Washington Zoo yesterday.

Chinese Giant Pandas Find a Home in U.S.

By Nan Robertson
WASHINGTON, April 20 (UPI)—The capital's newest celebrities were at home and receiving today, but were so busy gobbling up the refreshments that they didn't have time to notice the guests.

The first visitor to pay a call on China's giant pandas at the National Zoo, was Mrs. Richard

M. Nixon, who giggled her way through introductions conducted in front of thick, panda-proof glass that separated her from the cage of the pair.

From then on, the public streamed into the panda house, standing 10-deep to gaze at the first pandas seen in this country in 21 years.

Unquestionably, the star was

the female, Ling-Ling. At 136 pounds, she is almost twice the size of the male, Hsing-Hsing (pronounced shing-shing), because she has spent more time in captivity and had more nutritious meals.

Ling-Ling is also totally uninhibited. She hung herself seductively on her stairstep log sofa like a furry Mae West while waving one hind-paw languidly in the air and daintily nibbling on a piece of honey-spread toast.

After Mrs. Nixon and a party of officials from Peking and the Smithsonian Institution had passed on, the female panda picked up her pan of rice and soybean gruel like a small child, sitting on her hindquarters, and licked it clean.

This morning, Ling-Ling began to defoliate part of a grove of bamboo set in a half-dozen tubs around her room. The bamboo, grown on the zoo grounds, is a panda staple in the wild and in captivity.

Meantime, the 74-pound Hsing-Hsing, in an identical panda cage next door, was finishing up his gruel on all fours.

"He's a little shy," said Larry R. Collins, who is overseeing the team of four keepers taking care of the two animals.

As for Ling-Ling, "She's a real clown," Mr. Collins said.

The keepers have been warned not to get too friendly with the pandas. The reason, according to the zoo's information officer, Billie Hamlet, is that the London zoo's female panda, Chi-Chi, spent so much time with her keeper that she developed a crush and "became convinced he was her mate," Mrs. Hamlet said.

Flanigan Balks at Questions

Senate Panel Ends Inquiry Of Kleindienst Nomination

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 20 (UPI)—The Senate Judiciary Committee today voted to end its investigation into the fitness of Richard G. Kleindienst to be attorney general in light of the billion-dollar settlement of an anti-trust suit against ITT after over a month of hearings.

On a 7-to-7 vote, a motion by committee Democrats to continue the hearings was rejected as the panel reaffirmed a decision made two weeks ago to end the hearings and file a report on the nomination within one week.

The committee, meeting in an hour-long closed session, also defeated, 9 to 5, a move to broaden the scope of the hearings.

The investigation began March 2 after columnist Jack Anderson charged that the ITT settlement was linked to a pledge of \$400,000 to underwrite the costs of the 1972 Republican National Convention by an ITT subsidiary. Mr. Anderson also accused Mr. Kleindienst and other top Republicans of being involved in the deal.

Three days before the story broke, the committee had unanimously approved the Kleindienst nomination, but President Nixon's choice for the top Justice Department post asked that the hearings be reopened so that he could answer the charges.

During the morning open session today, White House aide Peter M. Flanigan declined to

answer questions by committee liberals about his contacts with International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. officials concerning the ITT settlement on grounds that such questions violated the ground rules under which he agreed to testify.

Earlier this week, the White House and the committee worked out a compromise under which Mr. Flanigan would testify in open session so long as the questioning was limited to his knowledge of the selection of San Diego as the convention site, his participation in two meetings at which ITT officials were present and his hiring of financial consultant Richard J. Ramsden, upon whose report the ITT settlement was based, for the Justice Department.

However, committee liberals said at the time they would not be bound by such limitations and during today's hearings continually raised questions about Mr. Flanigan's contacts with ITT officials and his knowledge of the status of the antitrust case.

Sustained by Eastland

Mr. Flanigan refused to answer these questions and he was sustained in his refusal by committee chairman James O. Eastland, D. Miss.

The White House aide admitted during testimony that he did give Mr. Ramsden a report prepared by ITT on the consequences of the government forcing the company to divest itself of Hartford Fire Insurance



Peter Flanigan

Co., but insisted he in no way attempted to influence the Wall Street consultant's report.

He told the committee that he got the report from Richard W. McLaren, the former head of the Justice Department's Anti-trust Division who was in charge of the case, and not from ITT.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D. N.C., asked if Mr. Flanigan had "any interest personal or political in what kind of conclusion Ramsden came to."

Sen. Roman Hruska, R., Neb., objected to the question but the presidential assistant replied that he did not. Many of the questions asked Mr. Flanigan brought objections from Republican committee members, most of which were sustained by chairman Eastland.

Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., asked if, other than the two meetings at the attorney general's office, anyone "on behalf of ITT expressed concern to you about the effect of the Hartford divestiture?"

The White House aide began to reply, then stopped and said: "I regret that under the limitations voted by the committee, I am not permitted to answer that question."

Tax Credit Urged For Nonpublic School Tuition

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—A presidential panel today urged that the government help rescue troubled parochial schools by granting tax credits to parents for tuition payments and straight tuition grants to welfare families using nonpublic schools.

In a 58-page report presented to President Nixon, the four-member group set forth these and other recommendations that are certain to create controversy if only because of the church-state issue.

Mr. Nixon is on record as favoring aid to parochial and other nonpublic schools but has said that programs must meet constitutional tests. The report is expected to form the basis for administration consideration of the issue.

The group, the President's Committee on Nonpublic Education, told Mr. Nixon that it had looked carefully into the constitutional issue and was convinced "that, although direct aid to nonpublic schools is prohibited, aid to parents and to children will pass judicial muster."

Johnson's Doctor Leaves

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 20 (UPI).—Lyndon B. Johnson's heart specialist examined the former President yesterday, issued a report saying he "has improved in a very gratifying manner" and then returned to his home in Atlanta. Dr. J. Willis Hurst, the doctor who has treated Mr. Johnson following each of his heart attacks, flew from Atlanta Monday when Mr. Johnson experienced some extra heart beats.

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BARELY ENOUGH—Ling-Ling, the female giant panda, eating from a bowl at Washington National Zoo yesterday. She already weighs 136 pounds and as such is almost twice as heavy as the male, Hsing-Hsing. They are both about the same age, 18 months.

Peking Pays scant Note to U.S. Senators

PEKING, April 20 (Reuters).—The U.S. Senate leaders, Hugh Scott and Mike Mansfield, joined Chinese officials today in keeping secret their activities during their three-week visit.

Apparently embarrassed at being host to two U.S. senators when the United States is bombing North Vietnam, China has said little about the visit.

Sen. Mansfield, D., Mont., announced through a Chinese intermediary that neither he nor Sen. Scott, R., Pa., would be meeting correspondents or making any public statements while in China.

The Communist party newspaper, People's Daily, carried only a brief inside-page notice today about the dinner for the senators given last night by the president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kuo Mo-jou. Another inside-page item referred briefly to President Nixon's meeting at the White House with the Chinese table tennis team.

Until the recent heavy fighting in Vietnam such news would normally have been on the front page of the People's Daily.

The two senators, accompanied by their wives, arrived here from Hanoi this week. The Americans are living in a state guest house and travel to their appointments in a fleet of vehicles escorted by Chinese officials.

Their trip was arranged during President Nixon's visit here in February.

Space Balloon Splits

ADELAIDE, Australia, April 20 (AP).—An attempt to fly a giant astronomy balloon at Alice Springs failed yesterday when it developed a large split just before takeoff. The project's goal was to probe fluctuating X-rays that reach the earth's upper atmosphere from outer space.

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Benefit for School

Chinese Play Table Tennis In UN Trusteeship Chamber

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 20 (AP).—The traveling table tennis team from the People's Republic of China started last night in the first—and probably last—matches ever to be played in the UN Trusteeship Council Chamber.

The Chinese beat players from the UN Table Tennis Club in men's and women's singles matches and then played a women's doubles and two men's singles matches among themselves.

The table stood on a cramped temporary plywood floor inside the six-nation council's horseshoe-shaped table. Spectators sat in delegates' seats and in the press and public galleries.

The exhibition was a benefit for the UN International School. Not all the 650 seats were filled—but 650 tickets had been sold at prices ranging from \$5 to \$50.

N.Y. Court Bars Firm From Doing Students' Work

NEW YORK, April 20 (UPI).—A firm specializing in writing term papers for college students has been ordered to stop the practice on the grounds that it encouraged "intellectual dishonesty and cheating." A state official said the order would set a national precedent.

State Supreme Court Judge Abraham J. Gellinoff issued a temporary injunction Tuesday prohibiting Term Papers, Inc., of New York from "transacting business as sellers of essays, theses, term papers or other school assignments."

"The business the defendants are conducting is morally wrong," Judge Gellinoff said. "It subverts the learning process and encourages intellectual dishonesty and cheating."

The sale of such papers is a "nationwide multimillion-dollar business," Stephen Mindell, deputy head of the state attorney general's Fraud Bureau, said. He described Term Papers, Inc. as one of the highest suppliers of term papers in the New York area.

Unionist Denies Guilt In Yablonski Killing

PITTSBURGH, April 20 (AP).—A United Mine Workers organizer pleaded not guilty yesterday to federal conspiracy charges stemming from the slaying of Joseph Yablonski, a union insurgent, and his wife and daughter.

William Jackson Prater, 53, of Lafayette, Tenn., entered the plea during arraignment. He was returned to the Allegheny county jail under a \$200,000 bond.

Mr. Prater is among six persons charged with the slayings on Dec. 31, 1969, less than a month after Mr. Yablonski lost a bid to unseat the union president, W. A. Boyle.



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Obituaries

Otto Griebing, Beloved Clown in America

NEW YORK, April 20 (UPI).—Otto Griebing, the German-born pantomimist who was considered America's leading clown, died in a hospital here after a brief illness yesterday, nine days before his 76th birthday.

Mr. Griebing, a circus performer for more than 60 years, had been appearing daily as a star of the Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey show at Madison Square Garden until he entered the hospital 10 days ago.

"If you find yourself able to make people laugh, it is God's gift," he said earlier this year when asked to comment on his lifetime of clowning. "You have to do everything from the bottom of your heart."

One of his best-known gags was to appear with a block of ice and wander through the audience looking for someone to deliver it to as the block melted to the size of an ice cube.

Bareback Rider
Mr. Griebing came to the United States when he was 14 and was apprenticed to a bareback riding act with the Ringling Bros. circus. He worked as a rider for 10 years and then decided to try his hand at clowning. Life Magazine described him last year as "the best American clown."

"Otto Griebing was a rare and very special person," said Irvin Feld, president and producer of the circus. "The American public

knew him as one of the funniest and most touching clowns of all time.

"We at Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey also knew him as a gentle, kind man whose sense of humor and outlook on the world around him was admired by all. He will be greatly missed."

Mr. Griebing is survived by his wife, Anna, and a son and two daughters.

Magdalen Flexner

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP).—Magdalen G.H. Flexner, 64, a retired Foreign Service officer, died here Tuesday of cancer.

Mrs. Flexner's last foreign post was as consul-general in Bordeaux. She had served as consul in Cardiff, Wales, cultural affairs officer in the U.S. Embassy in London, and deputy U.S. permanent representative to UNESCO in Paris.

She also served as the State Department representative with the American delegation that negotiated the international treaty for the protection of cultural objects in the event of armed conflict.

Manuel Gomez Morin

MEXICO CITY, April 20 (AP).—Manuel Gomez Morin, 75, founder of Mexico's leading opposition political party and former assistant finance minister, died yesterday of pneumonia.

The founder of the National Action party, he also served on the board of directors of the Banco de Mexico, the government central bank.

Msgr. Carlo Montini

BOLOGNA, Italy, April 20 (UPI).—Msgr. Carlo Montini, 68, a cousin of Pope Paul VI and substitute vicar-general of the Pope's hometown of Brescia, collapsed and died today at the Bologna train station.

Police said he collapsed while walking in a passage beneath the station and was pronounced dead on arrival at the station's medical office. No cause of death was given, but police said Msgr. Montini apparently suffered a heart attack.

Billy Burke

CLEARWATER, Fla., April 20 (UPI).—Golf pro Billy Burke, 69, who won the 1931 U.S. Open after a record 72-hole playoff, died here yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Burke, a member of the PGA Hall of Fame, and George Von Helm had tied at the end of regulation play in the U.S. Open and after a 36-hole playoff the following day they still were tied. Mr. Burke claimed the title the next day with a one-stroke victory after another 36 holes of play.



Otto Griebing

Milan Slum Dwellers In Battle at City Hall

MILAN, April 20 (UPI).—Slum dwellers demanding better housing stormed the Milan City Hall today and smashed furniture, windows, microphones and statues. Police removed the demonstrators from the building after a fight and arrested more than 50 persons, mostly women. Two women and several policemen suffered bruises.

Doubts Slow Sales of Soft Contact Lenses

By Nancy L. Ross

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP).—When soft contact lenses were introduced a year ago, they were hailed as the answer to irritation and discomfort often felt by wearers of hard lenses. During 1971, the common stock of Bausch & Lomb, the sole government-authorized manufacturer of soft lenses, skyrocketed from a low of 46 to 191.

Last week, the stock was selling at 113. The current issue of Newsweek cites Bausch & Lomb as the second coldest stock of the winter on the New York Stock Exchange. It went down 37.6 percent, shaken, the magazine said by profit-takers "as well as recurring doubts about the size of the contact-lens market and concern that the lenses harbor germs."

As if that economic reality weren't enough to make B&L's eyes smart, Consumers Union last week came out with a lengthy report largely unfavorable to soft

lenses. The nonprofit organization urged potential buyers to wait until research could eliminate more of the lenses' drawbacks.

In addition to possible contamination, CU listed the expense and limited visual efficacy of the lenses as chief drawbacks. B & L's "Softlens" division manager in Rochester, N.Y., John R. Williams, declined to comment on the article at this time, but said that the company would issue a statement in a week or 10 days.

A soft lens is made of a liquid-absorbing plastic that is brittle as a cornflake when dry but soft and pliable in the moistened eye. Besides being more comfortable than hard lenses, the soft lenses are more likely to keep out foreign bodies and less apt to fall out accidentally.

Soft lenses currently available to the public correct nearsightedness only, and anyone with more than a mild degree of astigmatism may expect some visual problems with soft lenses, the article says. However, it notes that many persons are willing to give up maximum vision correction for comfort or a better cosmetic effect.

Thus far, only about 10,000 soft lenses have been sold, whereas 750,000 Americans buy hard lenses each year. There have been no reports of serious infection to healthy eyes. "A few cases of

conjunctivitis, yes, but no more than among people who don't wear lenses," the article said.

CU consultants, questioning eye-care practitioners who had fitted close to 2,000 sets of soft lenses, found that press reports of bacterial contamination caused by soft lenses tended to be exaggerated. However, they noted that an ideal method of sterilization is still lacking.

They warned that soft lenses should not be worn by women with long fingernails or heavy eye make-up. Also, eyes must be kept closed while using halterglasses. Persons with hay fever or other eye-watering diseases should avoid them, as should pregnant women. The Food and Drug Administration has as yet found no ill effects on expectant mothers or newborn infants, but, as is its custom, the FDA warns against the use of any new drug or product by pregnant women until tests have proved there is no hazard involved.

U.S. Exhibit Guides Warned On Their Talks With Russians

By Murray Seeger

MOSCOW, April 20.—The young American guides traveling through Russia with a U.S. economic exhibit have been warned by their hosts against spreading "anti-Soviet propaganda."

Apparently concerned about the ability of the young Americans to discuss and debate in Russian with visitors to the exhibit, which opened in Tiflis, Georgia, in January, Soviet Chamber of Commerce officials asked to meet with the guides several days ago while the show was here in Moscow.

A spokesman for the host organization warned the guides that they were disseminating information considered to be "anti-Soviet." He asked them to stop their discussions of social and political issues with Soviet citizens.

The term "anti-Soviet propaganda" is used by the government to describe almost any information it considers against its interests. The definition covers Western publications and the Bible, for instance. The show, called "Research and Development: U.S.A.," closed in Moscow Tuesday and will reopen next month in Volgograd, an industrial city better known by its former name of Stalingrad.

Ignore Warning

The American guides, mostly recent graduates and young teachers specially recruited to spend six months with the show, resented the attempt to inhibit their conversations. They have decided among themselves to ignore the warning.

"We're not going to stop answering questions or stop telling the truth," one guide said.

The two dozen guides explain and demonstrate the appliances, technical instruments and gadgets on display. Much of their time is taken up by Russians who ask them about life in America and how it compares with life in the Soviet Union. Many of these talks have taken place outside the exhibit, since the guides, especially the girls, have been entertained almost nightly by young Russians.

"Every girl here has three or four single 'regulars,' guys who stand around all day at their exhibits," one guide said.

According to the guides, their Russian acquaintances have been interested mostly in American education, the cost of living, pay

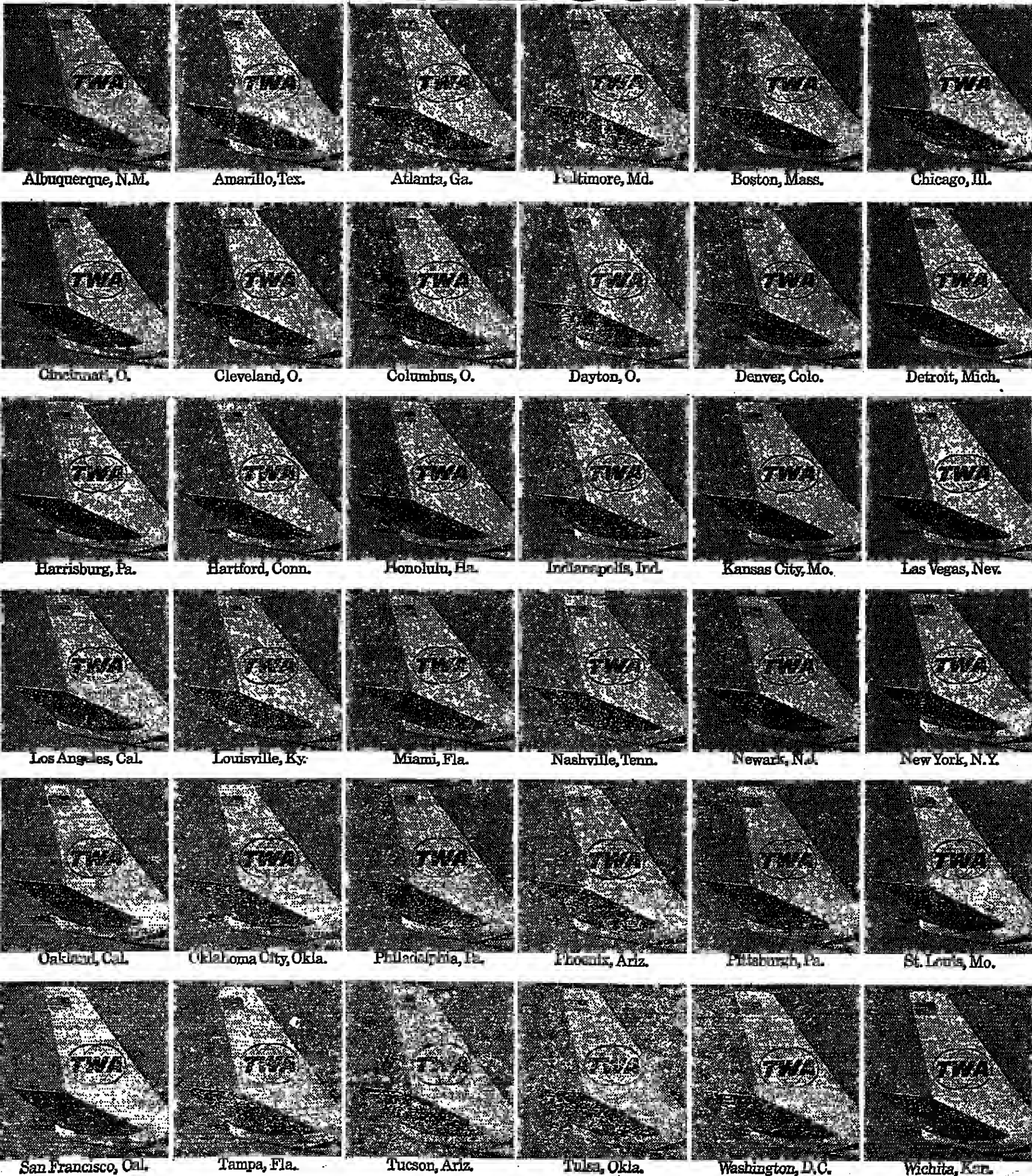
Great Soviet Encyclopedia In English

WASHINGTON, April 20 (Reuters).—Crowell Collier & McMillan Inc. has signed an agreement with Soviet authorities to translate and market worldwide the 30-volume Great Soviet Encyclopedia.

Chairman Raymond Hagan said it was the largest Soviet-U.S. publishing deal in history. He emphasized that a very large part of the sales will stem from English-speaking countries outside the United States.

No financial details were disclosed, but a company official said the expected market would range between 3,000 and 10,000 subscribers after the entire series is completed in about seven years.

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4 Pain Killers In U.S. Accused Of Deceptive Ads

WASHINGTON, April 20 (NYT).—The Federal Trade Commission, contending that one analgesic prescription pain killer is about as effective as another, yesterday accused the manufacturers of Anacin, Bayer aspirin, Bufferin and Excedrin of deceptive advertising.

The commission published proposed complaints and cease-and-desist orders against the country's three leading producers of such pain killers called analgesics, and their advertising agencies. The commission said the manufacturers had misled the public by advertising their products as significantly superior to others.

Aspirin is the main ingredient of all of the products, and there is no significant difference between brands of aspirin, according to the commission. Also charged were three descriptive advertisements as being effective in relieving stress and tension.

The Federal Trade Commission's proposed order, in addition to prohibiting future advertisements of the type challenged, would require the manufacturers to spend at least a fourth of their advertising budgets for two years on advertisements correcting the challenged representations.

Preliminary Meetings Next Week

India and Pakistan to Begin Planning for Summit Talks

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 20 (NYT).—India and Pakistan, victor and vanquished in the brief war in which Pakistan lost East Pakistan—now Bangladesh—will hold talks next week to prepare for a summit meeting.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that the preparatory talks would begin Wednesday at Murree, a resort area 30 miles from Islamabad. On Tuesday, an emissary of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India will arrive to meet with a representative of President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan.

India's representative will be Durga Prasad Dhar, chairman of the Foreign Ministry's Policy Planning Committee. Pakistan will be represented by Aziz Ahmed, secretary-general at the Foreign Office, assisted by Rafi Raza, special assistant to the president.

Agenda for Meeting

They will prepare an agenda for a meeting between Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Bhutto and decide when and where the summit talks would take place. Well-informed sources have said previously that they could be held in New Delhi in the first half of May.

The spokesman said that Pakistan would suggest that high on the agenda should go the questions of repatriating 90,000 Pakistani held prisoners of war by India, repatriation of Bengalis from West Pakistan to Bangladesh and the evacuation of camps of territory along Pakistan's border taken by India in the December war.

There are estimated to be 400,000 Bengalis living in Pakistan, most of them former gov-

ernment employees in East Pakistan and their dependents. They include nearly 28,000 members of the armed forces who were serving in West Pakistan when the war broke out.

The spokesman did not say whether the agenda would include a peace treaty and restoration of normal relations between India and Pakistan or Pakistan's recognition of Bangladesh.

Semyonov Away, SALT Session Postponed Again

Helsinki, April 20 (UPI).—The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were postponed today for the second time this week, presumably because the Soviet delegation chief was not back from his consultations in Moscow.

Conference sources said talks were continuing between the special working groups set up to advance the nuclear arms negotiations. They said the formal sessions had merely been postponed and "one should not read anything dramatic into it."

The Soviet chief negotiator, Vladimir S. Semyonov, was expected back today from Moscow, but was not aboard a flight from Moscow nor on the Moscow train. He went to Moscow at the end of last week.

Communist sources said that the Soviet Union and the United States were determined to reach an agreement on limiting nuclear weapons and that the recent flare-up of the war in Vietnam had not affected these efforts.

APRIL 21 1972

What Is Truth?

There is a new attack upon the credibility of the administration in the wake of the bombing of North Vietnam. It is argued that administration officials are publicly justifying it on the grounds of protecting the American troops still in the South, while privately hinting that it is intended to rebuke the Soviet Union for its continued help to North Vietnam. The rights and wrongs of this particular issue could be debated at length, but it is a demonstration that confidence in government utterances—not as to Vietnam alone, nor the statements of the federal government alone—is at a very low ebb.

To this widespread mistrust the Vietnam war has undoubtedly been a major contributor. It can be pointed out that the lies and obfuscations accompanying this war have been no worse than in any other conflict, and that many of those who now protest the deceptions were not actually deceived by them at, say, the time of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. The cliché that truth is the first casualty of war has become a cliché precisely because of its accuracy. Moreover, when one considers that Hanoi is still only inching toward an acknowledgment that it has any troops at all in the South, it is obvious enough that lying is by no means a capitalist monopoly.

Nevertheless, a war that goes on and on without hopes of satisfactory resolution inevitably subjects all aspects of it to criticism. And the loss of credibility which afflicts the national administration haunts officials at every level from the White House to city hall. This pervasive skepticism has given a new mandate to the searchers after truth, whether it be a Daniel Ellsberg among the

Pentagon Papers, a Jack Anderson printing the asserted ITT memorandum, or a grand jury investigating corruption in New Jersey.

At the same time, such investigations run into various kinds of privilege, personal or official. The Senate of the United States is very anxious to question presidential aides about the ITT case, but it is very unhappy when a federal grand jury would like to ask some aides of Sen. Mike Gravel about his publication of the Pentagon Papers. Indeed, it claims that "anyone who assists a senator in the performance of his duties" should be free from grand jury questioning.

By the same token, a group of prisoners supposedly involved in the Attica prison riot have attacked the investigator body looking into that tragedy as "solidly connected with the privileged class." And a New Jersey congressman, indicted for income tax evasion, perjury and conspiracy, charges that he has been the victim of a feud with the Federal Bureau of Investigation arising from his long legislative defense of the right of privacy.

The search for truth, like that for justice, has a difficult course to follow, between the Scylla of permitting the facts to be concealed and the Charybdis of invading personal or group privilege. The result, at best, is likely to be some rough approximation of either truth or justice, in terms of the details of each individual case. The danger in pursuing those details lies in the possibility of obscuring such basic issues of public policy as those posed by the tragic folly of Vietnam, by conglomerates, such as ITT, and by prison riots, such as Attica. When the trees grow too high, it is hard for anyone to see the woods.

Stirrings in East Europe

The post-Moscow trip Mr. Nixon has scheduled to Poland marks much more than a sentimental journey to a Communist country whose people gave him (and the United States) an immensely warm reception in 1959. The trip marks a political journey as well. From regarding East Europe mainly as an arena for discreet geopolitical jousting with Moscow, the President has passed through "balance of payments gulch" and has come to accept the region as a place where more American business should be done.

So when meat riots brought a Communist party technocrat, Edward Giersek, to power in Warsaw in 1970, Mr. Nixon stopped insisting that trade be a reward for good political behavior and instead moved directly to expand economic ties. East Europeans know that any economic association with Washington has political significance as an offset to domination by Moscow. Yet the Nixon outreach to Poland, a country firmly within the Soviet security and ideological zones, lacks the header overtones of his relations with Romania and Yugoslavia, whose frankly more independent policies the President has been pleased to cultivate for some time.

In general, East Europe is in a new economic stage of less concern with simple gross

output and more concern with efficiency and competitiveness. The region faces what has been called a "trade reorientation dilemma": Must it stick with stodgy Soviet economic ways and technological means, or may it seek fresher technology, investments, services, and markets in the West? Poland's cautious intent to widen its Western economic horizons is tipped in part by its invitation to Mr. Nixon.

Hungary has tried a similar tack: Its imports from the United States, for instance, have quadrupled (from a low base) in just two years. Returning from Moscow earlier this month, Hungary's premier abandoned the discretion in which Budapest has long cloaked its policy of economic reform; he complained that the Kremlin was restricting Hungary's long-term development. Certainly this is not—nor should it be seen as—an occasion for the United States to jump in. Czechoslovakia's fate in 1968 is still fact No. 1 in East Europe. Mr. Nixon has acknowledged it by stating that "the East European countries themselves can determine the pace and scope of their developing relations with the United States." Still, with Budapest muttering at Moscow and Warsaw polishing up the vodka glasses for Mr. Nixon, East Europe is becoming "interesting" once again.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Middle East Pawns

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's urgent appeal for more funds for Palestinian refugee relief is a timely reminder of the human as well as the monetary costs of non-peace in the Middle East.

Unless a \$4.5-million deficit is promptly erased, Mr. Waldheim has warned, the UN Relief and Works Agency will have to eliminate a feeding program for 67,000 babies and mothers and cut back on health and educational projects affecting 700,000 youngsters. Surely a world that squanders billions on far less worthy causes will not let these modest but vital humanitarian efforts lapse. The plight of the hapless Palestinians has a special claim on the oil-rich Arab states and the Soviet-bloc countries, which profess to champion the Palestinian cause but have been terribly callous in their lack of response to the Palestinians' human needs.

More relief alone, however, cannot meet the deepest need of 1.5 million refugees who have lived in wretched exile for more than two decades, pawns of the rival vanities of their own and other Arab leaders, victims of Arab and Israeli intransigence. Their greatest need is for a chance to support themselves in dignity in a land they can call their own, at peace with their Arab and Israeli neighbors.

Kling Hussein's recent proposal for a semi-autonomous Palestinian state on the West Bank, linked to Jordan, could point toward such a solution or the refugee problem. It merits serious examination on all sides, including the Palestinians themselves who at last have begun to close their ears to the alien cries of the guerrilla realists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Collapse of a Myth in S. Vietnam

In the first days of Hanoi's Easter offensive many commentators prematurely wrote of the "collapse of the myth of Vietnamization." But reality has taught a different lesson. On the whole, Saigon's troops have been energetic and in some cases even successful. And, like the Tet offensive of 1968, the latest invasion has intensified the South Vietnamese sense of patriotism to a degree which shows that, despite dissatisfaction, the majority regards the present government as the lesser evil. During the first

three weeks of the Easter offensive it is not the "myth of Vietnamization" which has collapsed, but rather the myth of Viet Cong guerrillas who are linked to the people "as a fish to water." The fact that Hanoi has attacked South Vietnam with armed divisions, tanks and heavy artillery implies that it no longer counts on the success of a "people's war." It is now aiming not at a compromise but at total victory. It is difficult to see why this drive for victory, with its colonialist aspects, should be regarded as serving the cause of peace in the region.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 21, 1897

NEW YORK—Professor Thomas A. Edison expressed his opinion on airships yesterday: "Whenever an airship is made it will not be in the form of a balloon, but will be a mechanical contrivance, raised by means of a very powerful motor of little weight. At present no one has discovered such a motor, but we never know what will happen. We may see it in the very near future."

Fifty Years Ago

April 21, 1922

NEW YORK—Lady Astor addressing a large gathering in City Hall last evening said that Lord Astor drove her into politics and that she has been able to help the cause of women, credit is due to him and not to her. She spoke in favor of prohibition and of the modern "flapper." She approved of Mr. Lloyd George's European position but refused to say anything about Ireland.



'Check One Little-Old-Lady Type, Sweet Face, Mild Disposition, Harmless . . .'

The Policy of Enterprise

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—To understand the power relationships involved in the latest Vietnam crisis it is advisable to remember a little understood episode during the recent India-Pakistan war. Last December, while the conflict was at its height, the U.S. nuclear carrier Enterprise sailed into the Bay of Bengal. The maneuver was explained by Washington as designed to help evacuate threatened American citizens; in fact it symbolized an entire policy.

For months before the outbreak Washington had been convinced war was coming and that New Delhi, egged on by Moscow, intended to settle the balance of power once and for all by wiping out Pakistan, both East and West. Despite close ties with Pakistan, the United States was less concerned with the subcontinent than with its conviction that Russia was urging India to war. Three times President Nixon asked the Kremlin to help prevent an armed conflict. And he actually intimated that many of New Delhi's aims would not be disfavored if only achieved in peace.

But the new Soviet-Indian treaty plus Soviet arms shipments made violence increasingly inevitable despite our cautious admonitions. The feeling grew that an unchecked India, armed and backed in the United Nations by Russia, would—if unchallenged—change Moscow's global assessment of the United States.

Threat by Sadat

This was believed of critical importance. For example, Egypt's President Sadat promised to initiate another round of fighting against Israel by December 31, 1971, and Washington conjectured this might occur if American toughness was not manifest.

Moreover, Nixon's Peking journey was officially scheduled. There was no worry that events on the subcontinent would cause China to cancel the visit if Washington didn't support that mutual Sino-American friend, Pakistan. But there was speculation that the Chinese regarded the Indian war with respect to their own position vis-à-vis a hostile Soviet Union.

This suggested that if there was no American reaction to the Moscow-sponsored Indian assault, Peking might fear it was but a dress rehearsal for a later Russian attack on China itself. Washington concluded it had to demonstrate to Peking that the United States was prepared to get tough in India and was not, as a result of diminished world commitments, starting to collapse. The dispatch of the Enterprise was also a signal to Moscow, backing up Nixon's hot-line warnings that the Soviet Union should admonish India not to turn against West Pakistan after it had rolled up the East. Washington had been seeking assurances from both New Delhi and Moscow that no such westward offensive was imminent; but none were given.

The Enterprise was therefore dispatched as a token of American intentions. It was felt the United States could not assume a neutral stance on the subcontinent. We would do less for India than Russia was doing; we would anger the Chinese; we would give Moscow wrong ideas by looking weak and might consequently touch off other wars. At this juncture Washington considered the "Chinese option" a constraining factor in working out a new basis for coexistence with Moscow. It was believed essential to show the possibility of violent U.S. reaction over India in order to convince Peking there might be major U.S. concern were China directly menaced.

Now, long after the Enterprise

slid out of Bengali waters, having registered its point, the situation on the Indian subcontinent has indeed changed. But Washington apparently believes this isn't vital to U.S. interests nor does the United States have a serious capacity to shape events there.

Balance Altered

Whether rump Pakistan can continue to exist remains an open question. Centrifugal movements

among the Pathans and Baluchis are tearing at the Bhutto government. Furthermore, the balance between Pakistan and India has been massively altered.

There is, however, belief in Washington that U.S. and Indian policies are again convergent. China is expected to exploit Maoist elements in both Bangladesh and Indian Bengal while Russia counters with support for

pro-Soviet Marxists. Ultimately, the United States may be seen as the only serious backer of the Mujib government in Bangladesh—apart from Mrs. Gandhi.

The policy of Enterprise had its rationale although nobody yet knows for certain if the assumptions on which it was made were based on fact. It was aimed far beyond the Bay of Bengal in its implications—just as is the current toughness in Vietnam.

Letters

All Vietnamese

I'm afraid I can't join Mr. Rosin (Letters, IHT April 14) in his salute to our "brave fliers" who are attempting to stop the present partisan offensive in Vietnam. Instead I wish to offer a salute to all Vietnamese, North or South, who continue to believe, unfortunately against overwhelming odds, that Vietnam is for Vietnamese and not for President Thieu and American interests. The Saigon regime, unrealistically but fanatically propelled by the U.S. since 1955, stands today as the greatest violation of the Geneva accords and the most obvious hindrance to peace in Indochina.

The true Vietnamese patriot cannot possibly be defined as one who must have continual American air support for his very survival. Vietnamese independence will be won and won on the ground and by Vietnamese who have the will to do it alone. Would American independence have been something worthy if the French had beaten the British for us? In the fall of 1970, Willy Brandt moved the world by dramatically kneeling at a Jewish memorial in Warsaw. Can we conceive of a future American President courageous enough to perform a similar tribute to the Vietnamese after this madness is over? Where should he kneel? At My Lai? Or in Hanoi, where our bombs are now killing innocent civilians?

NICHOLAS F. GIER.
Odense, Denmark.

Why the War?

After hearing our President and our press, we always come back to the same question—why must the war in Vietnam go on? It must go on for the absurd reason that three great world powers invented a fictitious nation to serve their own interests and these powers are not yet willing to abrogate their respective commitments to the fictitious nation for fear of losing prestige.

For peace to come to South Vietnam it is necessary that the great powers agree that the territory of South Vietnam be turned over to the UN Trusteeship Council which should accept responsibility to administer the territory until the conglomerate of peoples living there are capable of political self-rule.

C. D. WINANT.

Reaction to Bombing

C. L. Sulzberger, whose world experience would appear to be more extensive than that of Anthony Lewis, has correctly perceived that the implications of victory or defeat in Vietnam are global. (IHT April 19.) And Evans and Novak have correctly reported (IHT April 18) that just before Hanoi kicked off its invasion, high-level Russian officials in the North Vietnamese capital included the deputy defense minister and added that "the Russians were involved in the invasion not only with sophisticated arms but technical advisers at the highest level to advise on their use."

But when President Nixon decided not to roll over and play dead, Mr. Lewis concludes (IHT April 18) that "the truth is now impossible to escape: The United States is the most dangerous and destructive power in the world." This smacks of the

CHARLES D'ALTENA.

Geneva.

When is Anthony Lewis going to creep out from behind his journalistic camouflage and openly declare that he looks forward to a Communist victory in Vietnam? Since he chooses to quote an editor of the Hamburg weekly Die Zeit (IHT, April 12), allow me to cite from a recent Saigon dispatch sent to the Hamburg daily Die Welt. During the siege of An Loc, in South Vietnam, a Canadian photographer (Gerard Hebert) was astonished to find that the driver of a destroyed T-54 Soviet tank had his foot "clamped" to the underpart of his seat.

Whatever may be the sins of the Thieu regime in Saigon, it does not chain its "volunteers of death" to their instruments of destruction, lest their rest for "kamikaze" heroism fall them in the field.

Making the "world safe for democracy" may have been too pious and exalted an ideal for the United States in the past, but Anthony Lewis should honestly ask himself if the world of tomorrow is going to be that much more enchanting when it has been made unsafe for everything but revolutionary fanaticism.

Maybe he is too secure and set in his ways to try to find out why "the United States is dropping bombs from 50,000 feet above a country thousands of miles from our shores," but one thing is certain: He is doing his own editorial hitting a safe 12,000 miles from the battlefields of Indochina.

CURTIS CAT.

Fulbright and RFE

In his "Letter to Fulbright" (IHT, April 12), Chairman Roberts makes much of Sen. Fulbright's statement that Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are "remnants of the Cold War." Indeed, at a time when the official U.S. policy is to reduce tensions and improve relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, it seems highly questionable, as Sen. Fulbright has said, to continue to spend large amounts of tax money for these broadcasts.

Many commentators appear to forget that public funds from American taxpayers pay the bill for the two radio stations. Some \$500 million has already been spent since 1950 and \$50 million is appropriated this year. In the past this money was spent without the knowledge or approval of the American people or their representatives. One wonders about the credibility of an organization

purporting to broadcast truth, all the while deceiving its own citizens about the source of its funding. The Nixon administration wanted to continue to administer these public funds "privately," but the Senate refused. Use of public funds must be based on a system of priorities. Is support of RFE and RL the wisest, most compelling use of this tax money? Many of us feel that there are important domestic needs which must rank higher, particularly if the U.S. is going to hold ourselves up as an example to the rest of the world. We spend more tax money on RFE and RL than for public/educational television in the U.S.

HARLEY PROVINCE.

Brussels.

Bonn's East Pacts

Regarding the West German nonaggression treaties with Poland and the Soviet Union, one is intrigued by the Russian government's urgency and vehemence on having the treaties ratified.

Apart from the well-known influence these treaties will bear on the convocation of an all-European "security" conference, one cannot help but wonder whether the Soviet government needs a speedy settlement of this problem before it can seriously consider accommodation with the Japanese—regarding the Kurile Islands.

In view of Moscow's current obsession with the Chinese "threat" (and signs of a Sino-U.S. rapprochement), it finds it imperative to achieve some progress in its relations with Tokyo, but finds the Japanese adamant on the eventual return of the "Northern Territories." With official (West) German irredentist claims safely stifled, Moscow could work out an agreement that would be acceptable to the Japanese, perhaps some sort of Okinawa-like arrangement that involves only the southern tier of the islands.

The repudiation of the preceding German concessions would have on other countries with territorial claims from the Soviet Union is, of course, another question.

JOSEPH K. STECKMEIER.
Gerona, Spain.

War Powers

You printed an article (IHT, April 12) on the President's war powers stating that "the Nixon administration opposes the (war-powers) bill . . . as likely to upset the constitutional balance that now exists." Shouldn't that read imbalance?

GABRIEL SUCHER.

Paris.

Democratic Convention Mathematics

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The mathematics and the politics of the Democratic nomination struggle now make it seem unlikely that any candidate will win enough delegates in the primaries and state conventions to walk into Miami Beach in July assured of a first-ballot victory.

The profusion of primaries has forced the candidates to pick and choose their spots: George Wallace has grabbed off more votes than anyone had expected; and George McGovern, Hubert Humphrey and Ed Muskie have split up the rest so thoroughly that no one is gaining much ground on the magic number of 1,508 required for nomination.

All the candidates dream of a sweep of the late, vote-rich and prestigious contests in California and New York that would bring them into the convention with momentum enough to collapse the opposition. McGovern, for one, honestly thinks he can do it, and if he is right in believing he can win those two states with their 54 delegates, history would be on his side in saying the nomination should be his.

Crucial Primaries

Since 1940, the opposition party has always nominated the candidate who won what came to be regarded as the crucial primaries. Since 1952, it's always been a first-ballot nomination, too.

But McGovern's case might test that theory. The opposition to him in the Old Guard elements of the party—the South, the congressional hierarchy, the AFL-CIO headquarters—is strong. More important, his showing in the national public opinion polls has lagged so far behind his performance in the delegate fights as to make it questionable whether he is likely to appear, even in July, as the favorite of the Democratic voters or the strongest candidate against Mr. Nixon.

Thus, the speculation about a "dark horse" nomination, surrounding Muskie as its nominee, or turning to Ted Kennedy or drafting some "dark horse."

Most such speculation you can safely ignore, for the fact of the matter is that there is hardly an active Democratic politician or a working reporter who has ever taken part in or covered a convention that went beyond one ballot.

None of them and none of us have any clear notion about the dynamics of such a struggle, how it may end, or even who may be involved.

One interesting possibility, however, is that it might bring into action a group of officials who have been conspicuous by their inactivity at the conventions of both parties since 1952: the governors and the mayors.

Presidential politics has been Washington politics for the past generation, dominated by senators and former senators. But that is not inherent in the system, particularly under the reform rules of this year's Democratic convention, which have moved the base of nominating power back into the local communities.

Coincidence

By coincidence, the nation's governors (30 of them Democrats) will be meeting in Houston the week of the California primary. The nation's mayors (most of them Democrats) will convene in New Orleans two weeks later, just before the New York primary.

Both groups are rife with internal divisions. Neither has an obvious national leader or spokesman. With the vagaries of the primary elections, some of those states and local officials have found or will find that the only way they can get into the convention is with a guest pass.

Nonetheless, they represent a potent force within the party. It is just conceivable that it may occur to some of them that if the current crop of senatorial candidates does nothing for the next two months but prove they can beat each other, then the governors and mayors might exert some influence on the choice of the man to send out against Mr. Nixon.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Brandt Opens 2-Day Parley With Heath

Accord Is Reported On Goals of Summit

LONDON, April 20 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany and Prime Minister Edward Heath agreed today that the 10-nation European summit meeting in Paris this October should seek to reach concrete decisions on steps toward European economic and monetary union.

They expressed this view at two hours of talks marking the opening of their two-day summit meeting here.

Informed sources said the talks centered on East-West relations, middle East problems and the future development of the European Common Market.

The two leaders met at Mr. Heath's residence at 10 Downing Street, 90 minutes after Mr. Brandt arrived by air from Bonn or talks that started with both sides saying they had a common view on world affairs, and no bilateral problems.

One interpreter and one adviser from each side were present at the talks.

Informed sources said East-West relations were reviewed in the light of Mr. Brandt's policy of improving relations with Eastern European countries. Britain supports this policy.

The review covered prospects for a European security conference repeatedly proposed by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries.

In an airport press conference, Mr. Brandt spoke of the common basic approach of Britain and West Germany.

"The enlargement of Europe will open a new chapter in the history of our common continent," he added.

After today's opening talks the chancellor flew by helicopter with his Norwegian-born wife to be the dinner guest of Prime Minister Heath at Windsor Castle near London, where the Brandts will stay overnight.

Italians, Swiss Sign Lake Pollution Pact

ROME, April 20 (Reuters).—Italy and Switzerland today signed a convention aimed at preserving Lakes Maggiore and Lugano from water pollution.

The convention was signed at the Italian Foreign Ministry by Ambassador Jean de Rham from Switzerland, and Angelo Salis, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, for Italy.

The convention establishes a joint commission of experts from the two countries to supervise pollution controls on the lakes.

Italian Official Sees 2d Vote If Center Loses 1st Election

ROME, April 20 (Reuters).—Italian Interior Minister Mariano Rumor said today that another general election might have to be held if the results of the election next month made it impossible for a government to be formed without Communist or neo-Fascist support.

Mr. Rumor, a former premier and ex-secretary of the ruling Christian Democratic party, agreed with a recent statement by the present party secretary, Arnaldo Forlani, that if Italy was "ungovernable," the May 7 election, parliament might have to be dissolved again.

"I think that Forlani agrees with me that the country will be ungovernable if there is a situation in which the only majority possible for the Christian Democrats is linked, directly or indirectly, with the Fascists or the Communists," he said in an interview with the weekly magazine *L'Espresso*.

Political observers said that such a situation might arise if the Christian Democrats and other centrist parties failed to obtain enough seats to form a majority coalition government.

"An agreement with the Fascists is absolutely impossible," Mr. Rumor said. "As for the Communists, there are too many irreconcilable differences between them and us Christian Democrats."

Meanwhile, a bomb exploded here during the night outside a warehouse containing Christian Democratic election posters and manifestos, police said today.

2d Vote Needed To Pick Wilson Deputy Leader

LONDON, April 20 (AP).—Edward Short, a schoolmaster turned politician, tonight emerged as the favorite in a secret ballot for the deputy leadership of Britain's opposition Labor party—but a second vote will be needed to settle the issue.

Mr. Short, 59, a middle-of-the-roader, defeated leftist Michael Foot by 111 votes to 110. Right-leaning Anthony Crosland trailed with 61 of the vote cast by Labor members of the House of Commons.

Because he failed to register an overall majority of the votes, Mr. Short, who was minister for education and science in former Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor government, will have to fight it out once again in a straight contest with Mr. Foot. No date was set for the second ballot.



Brandt (right) is met by British Prime Minister Edward Heath in London on his arrival for two-day talks on Common Market.

French Poll Shows Decline In 'Yes' Votes in Referendum

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 20 (UPI).—A public opinion poll published today, three days before the nation votes on the enlargement of the Common Market, showed that less than half of France's registered voters will vote "yes."

The poll, the last of three taken by SOFRES organization, showed an increase in the numbers of voters planning to abstain and vote "no" and a decrease in the numbers planning to approve community enlargement and the "new perspectives that are opening for Europe."

The poll, published in *Le Figaro*, indicated that 48 percent of the electorate planned to approve, 35 percent to abstain or cast a blank ballot and 17 percent to vote "no." These figures had changed from 57, 29 and 14 percent shown only two weeks ago.

Elysée Palace spokesmen did not show any great alarm over the drop, indicating that it still was a healthy margin of approval. There is no question, however, that they would like to see the margin nudge over 50 percent, giving President Georges Pompidou an absolute majority on his first referendum.

Several commentators have pointed out that Gen. Charles de Gaulle won only a simple ma-

Black Congressmen Lose Round in Court on Chrome

WASHINGTON, April 20 (UPI).—A U.S. district judge today rejected a motion by 13 black congressmen and others to issue a temporary restraining order prohibiting the use or further importation of Rhodesian chrome in the United States.

Judge Aubrey E. Robinson set April 28 for hearings on a preliminary injunction.

Nineteen barges of Rhodesian chrome destined for the Union Carbide facilities in Ohio are en route up the Mississippi River and the earliest the chrome could be used would be April 27, a company lawyer said.

Another cargo for the Foote Mineral Company has reached the U.S., but its status is uncertain.

The suit was announced Wednesday by Charles E. Diggs, Democrat of Michigan. The suit names Treasury Secretary John E. Connally and other U.S. officials, Foote Mineral Co., and Union Carbide.

Appearing for the plaintiffs was Joel Carlson, an exiled Johannesburg lawyer who is a plaintiff himself. Mr. Carlson, a member of the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva, outlined Rhodesian history, calling for economic sanctions against the Ian Smith regime in Salisbury.

The major basis of the complaint, however, was aimed at a congressional amendment which allowed importation of goods from Rhodesia, United Nations sanctions notwithstanding. If the goods were strategic and critical and obtained with restrictions from Communist countries.

Attorney Morton Davis said: "We take strategic and critical as having to do with its use and shortage or supply. All this has to do with importing chrome so that American kitchens can be supplied with stainless steel cookware."

He said there were proposals to

Black Congressmen Lose Round in Court on Chrome

dispose of chrome surpluses from U.S. stockpiles and therefore chrome was not in short supply. About 60 percent of the U.S. chrome is supplied by the Soviet Union, he said.

Robert Rankin, government attorney, said the case involved a political question and there was no basis for the court intervening in this problem which involves conflict between two branches of government.

He said pending legislation authorizing the sale of U.S. stockpiled chrome does not mean chrome is not strategic and critical.

At another point Mr. Rankin said: "The United Nations is not running this country. It is certainly clear that Congress can do what it has done."

Judge Robinson, who is black, not said he would grant an immediate restraining order but "this court does not expect Union Carbide to go out and contract for another shipment."

The judge said he wanted to consider the history of the legislation which led up to the importation of chrome.

3 Oil Barges Burn

CANNELTON, Ind., April 20 (AP).—Three oil barges collided, exploded and burned today at the Cannelton locks on the Ohio River off southwestern Indiana. One man was missing and three injured, Indiana state police said today. The damage to the locks, a major facility in the Ohio River navigation system, might amount to \$5 million.

CHUNN 1923
Norman Albom (Pres.)
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Top Security Chief to Head Romania's 'Super' Ministry

VIENNA, April 20 (AP).—Top Romanian security chief Ion Stanculescu today was appointed head of the new super ministry labeled Ministry of Home Affairs in a move which may mean a tightening of political control in the country.

The appointment, reported by the Romanian news agency Agerpres, came as a surprise because the Council of State Security, of which Mr. Stanculescu had been chairman, appeared to have undergone a shake-up recently that was regarded as having reoriented on him.

In the wake of the shake-up, the planned merger of the state security services with the Interior Ministry was announced two days ago. It had been assumed that Interior Minister Corneliu Onescu would head the new ministry.

The Agerpres announcement made no mention what other position, if any, Mr. Onescu got. Linked to Onescu

The shake-up in the security services had been linked at the time to the ouster of Communist Central Committee secretary Vasile Patilinea, who was responsible for national defense, state security, police and justice authorities in the committee.

Mr. Patilinea's demotion to minister of forestry administration and building materials, coincided with unconfirmed Western press reports of the execution of Gen. Ion Serb for spying for the Soviet Union.

Gen. Serb was secretary of the National Assembly's standing commission on defense problems. Agerpres said the assembly today approved changes in the composition of some of the assembly's standing commissions, but gave no details.

The assembly also approved the reshuffles in the cabinet ordered by the Central Committee on Tuesday, including the appoint-

Top Security Chief to Head Romania's 'Super' Ministry

ment to the post of deputy premier of Paul Niculescu-Mizil, who had been dropped from the party's seven-man secretariat.

The assembly named Angelo Niculescu minister of agriculture to succeed Iosif Banc, who replaced Mr. Niculescu-Mizil as party secretary, Agerpres said.

In other moves not previously announced, Health Minister Don Enachevici was dropped and replaced by Theodor Burghel. Two state secretaries also lost their posts.

AMMAN, April 20 (UPI).—King Hussein returned to Amman last night after a visit to the United States, which lasted nearly a month and included talks with Washington officials, and a medical checkup for heart trouble, government sources said.

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Senate's Advice: Plant Garden, Fight Inflation

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP).—The Senate approved and sent to the House yesterday a resolution urging American families to plant vegetable gardens as an anti-inflation move.

The resolution said that by raising their own vegetables, families not only could save on food costs but improve their nutrition, get healthful exercise and have fun.

Sen. James E. Allen, D. Ala., introduced the resolution and obtained unanimous consent to have it brought up without waiting for action by the Senate Agriculture Committee, to which it had been referred.

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Greece Ousting Bonn Envoy For Aiding Professor's Flight

ATHENS, April 20 (Reuters).—The Greek government today demanded the recall of West German ambassador to Greece Peter Limbourg, whom it accused of having organized the escape abroad of a Greek political prisoner.

A Foreign Ministry statement said George Mangakis left for West Germany last Saturday a few hours after his provisional release from an 18-year jail sentence for reasons of health.

The statement followed a protest delivered two days ago to Mr. Limbourg by Greek Deputy Foreign Minister Christian Xanthopoulos-Palamas.

Mr. Limbourg suffered a minor heart attack yesterday and is reported to be resting. It was not known how soon he would be able to travel.

Basic Principles

The Foreign Ministry statement today accused the ambassador of violating Greece's sovereign rights as well as basic principles of international law and bilateral obligations.

"The organization by the ambassador of the escape abroad of a Greek subject and a convict whose sentence had been temporarily suspended, and whose departure abroad had been banned, constitutes a violation of the fundamental principle of international law concerning the status of diplomats," the statement said.

"The activities of West German Ambassador Peter Limbourg for the escape of Mr. Mangakis and his wife, which culminated with his presence at the airport to see him off, constitute a flagrant violation of his basic obligation to respect the laws of the sovereign state of which he is a guest and to abstain from any interference in its internal affairs," the statement added.

It also said that Prof. Mangakis

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MUSIC IN GENEVA

An Old Hand Stages Handel's Oratorio 'Belshazzar'

By David Stevens

GENEVA (IHT)—Herbert Graf is an old hand at gaining or regaining for the musical stage works that either were not originally so conceived or which seemed ill-adapted to the theater, and his current staging here of Handel's oratorio "Belshazzar" is admirable testimony to his long experience in this field.

This sort of thing is not just antiquarianism, but a realization of the flexibility of the theater that was largely lost in the 19th century. Graf's own highly successful staging in a Salzburg church of Cavalleri's dramatic oratorio "Rappresentatione di Anna e di Corpo" (circa 1600) is one aspect of this, and another is found in this oratorio with works of Schenker, Frank Martin, Penderecki and others. Even in the hidebound 19th cen-

tury, the original Berlioz produced his "Damnation of Faust," a "dramatic cantata" that is arguably his best "opera," although it took half a century to reach the stage. Graf is also an old hand at "Belshazzar." He first produced it in Breslau in 1927, when Handel was enjoying a renaissance in Germany. He knows the pitfalls—among them a musical and vocal style difficult to

realize today and, in the theater, a telescoping of time elements and scenic conceptions of an imaginary grandeur impossible to realize naturalistically. He also knows the advantages. Besides the glorious music there is also Handel's genuine dramatic instinct and practical theater experience. The composer's Biblical oratorios came mainly after his long string of Italian operas, but he was able to leave behind many of the conventions that make his operas so problematic today, and the chorus gained an important role.

For this production, Annelies Corradi designed a basic set of

an open stage-level area in front of a pair of huge carved doors, the whole embraced by a set of stairways, ramps and platforms that provided a flexible acting area. Above this was a shown a series of effective projections that provided changes of venue and atmosphere. They included pompously monumental structures, exemplifying the decadence and vanity of Belshazzar's Babylon; symbols and images of various deities, and—at a key dramatic point—the mysterious hand and its ominous griffin, "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin," forecasting the dissolute king's downfall.

Graf used this stage flexibly, with a judicious mixture of stylization and restrained realism and devising a series of fluid and generally effective tableaux—although the traffic got a bit thick in some of the massed scenes. Kurt Jooss's angular choreography lent a vaguely Oriental and ritualistic air that was not out of place. Musical matters were in Karl Richter's hands, and his hands were full with a cast of singers of varying degrees of Handelian expertise and large choral forces (those of the Grand Théâtre, augmented by amateur ensembles from Bulle and Lausanne) spread out from the pit to the farthest reaches of the stage.

But, although some of the complex choral sections tended to slide apart at the seams at the second performance Saturday, Richter did impose more than a minimum of stylistic uniformity and, above all, gave the musical performance a flexibility and vitality so often missing in baroque music.

The work was given in the original English and benefited from the excellent diction of William Cochrane, a stalwart Belshazzar, and Benjamin Luxon, a sympathetic Cyrus (and a deep-voiced one, rather than an alto), while Josephine Barstow as Nitocris, the king's mother, brought the most authentic Handelian style to the cast, and thereby the most moving characterization. Peter Legger as Daniel and Victor de Marké as Gobias were rich-voiced, although more conventionally "operatic" and less at home in English.

The production will have its final two performances April 22 and 23.



Janet Suzman (Alexandra) and Michael Jayston (Nicholas).

Lord Olivier's Successor Named—Peter Hall

LONDON, April 20 (AP)—Laurence Olivier will be replaced as director of Britain's National Theatre when the company moves to its new site in 1974.

The board of directors said Tuesday night that Peter Hall, former managing director of the Royal Shakespeare Company, will join the National Theatre next year with the title of director-designate.

The board recommended that Lord Olivier be named honorary president of the National Theatre.

The new home of the company is to be inaugurated on the South Bank of the Thames River in London in 1974.

The board said it expected Lord Olivier to continue acting with the company after his retirement as director.

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Romanovs—
All Glitter
And No Life

and as Nicholas and Alexandra corresponded in English, the household scenes are acceptable. But what of a Rasputin who speaks in Royal-Academy-of-Dramatic-Art tones and a Lenin who resembles Clement Attlee and has a Krupskaya (Vivien Pickles) to match? The palace balls, the Bloody Sunday massacre of the protesting mob, the assassination of Rasputin, the military defeats at the front and the Bolshevik takeover are in the fashion of revue tableaux as though Eisenstein's dynamic montage in "October" had never been seen.

There are conflicting reports of the fate that the czar and his family met at the hands of the revolutionaries. A relatively mild and humane version has been selected, though a more lurid one would have served as a powerful finale theatrically.

The scoring, under routine direction, is of a warlike unity. Michael Jayston is the weak-willed czar and Janet Suzman the calculating czarina. The company has a star-studded supporting cast—with Laurence Olivier, Michael Redgrave, Eric Porter, Jack Hawkins, Irene Worth and others appearing and disappearing here and there, though their presence is unable to lend the script additional substance. "Nicholas and Alexandra" has cost millions and pictorially it has a million-dollar look. It glitters dazzlingly, but it fails to come to life.

"The Hot Rock" (at the Paris mostly in American slang) is a lively rogues' comedy with Robert Redford as an ex-falldir, the brain of a band of thieves who steal a fabled diamond from the Brooklyn Museum. Having mis-

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 20 (IHT)—This is how The New York Times rates new movies:

"The Policeman," an Israeli-made comedy written, directed and co-produced (with Itzhak Kol) by Ephraim Kishon got good marks from Howard Thompson: "This time he (Kishon, who also did 'Sallah') has devised a simple, comical but heart-tugging field day for a master clown. If Shay K. Ophir has not yet rocketed to the Clapin plateau for general audiences, he is well known to Hebrew-speaking audiences. And this subtitled import should add considerably to his reputation as a slyly subtle charmer." Ophir is cast as a veteran policeman, about to retire after 20 years of harmless bumbling, who needs just one good arrest in order to stay on the force with a renewed contract. "As policemen go," Thompson comments, "in Jaffa or anywhere else, Mr. Ophir is certainly the kindest and sweetest you'll ever meet."

"Silent Running," directed by Douglas Trumbull, screenplay by Derle Washburn, Mike Cimino and Steve Bocho, has its ups and downs, according to Vincent Canby. It's "no jerry-built science fiction film, but it's a little too simple-minded to be consistently entertaining. This is especially true when it is drumming home its perfectly reasonable pleas for sane conversation policies by having the voice of Joan Baez, on the soundtrack, belting out space-folk songs that sound as if they had been composed by a rotten computer." The year is 2008, "sometime after the earth has been defoliated, its valleys filled in and its mountains leveled, when it's 78 degrees everywhere..." when Freeman Lowell, chief astro-botanist on an American space freighter who sets out toward the unknown in company with two robots, Huey and Dewey. There are some "beautiful

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May Set Retaliation

Japan Will Complain to U.S. Over Anti-Dumping Project

TOKYO, April 20 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said today it will file complaints with the U.S. govern-

EEC Parley On Industry

By David Haworth

VENICE, April 20 (AP-DJ).—Leading Common Market businessmen, trade unionists and civil servants heard a gloomy report about the EEC's industrial and technology programs when they began a three-day conference here today on the future of European industry.

The conference is an attempt to put more vigor into industrial policy which is only sketchily defined in the Treaty of Rome. Litterio Spinnelli, the Brussels commissioner responsible for industry, told delegates the EEC's present institutions "are not in a position to take on new tasks" and said an increase in the community's budget is essential if progress is to be made.

Legislative and financial decisions for launching industrial Europe will have to be taken urgently, he said, if there is to be any hope of rivaling American industrial and economic power. The conference is intended as a "working house" for ideas on which proposals can be based for agreement at the Paris summit meeting this fall which will be attended by EEC prime ministers and those of the four countries about to enter the community.

There was a consensus today on four main points emerging from the discussions:

• That a European company law and common policies to encourage cross-border company mergers which will increase industry's capacity to compete against U.S. and Japanese interests should be implemented.

• Technical know-how and research in such industries as computers and aircraft should be freely exchanged between EEC countries.

• Pollution control should be organized on a community-wide basis.

• Systems for joint research and development in atomic energy should be laid down.

ment against a plan to update U.S. anti-dumping laws to check price cutting by importers.

MITI officials said they made the decision after the U.S. Treasury Department proposed yesterday to speed the process by which the United States investigates alleged price cutting by importers and assesses import duties.

Japan is to voice its complaints at the meeting of Japan-U.S. trade experts to be held in Washington April 27. MITI officials said they said the U.S. move "runs counter to the international anti-dumping platform of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

Meanwhile, MITI started checking the prices of goods imported from the United States, in what government sources said is a retaliatory measure against the proposed tightening of U.S. anti-dumping regulations. MITI officials declined to confirm the move, however.

The sources said MITI believes it will be compelled to take further steps to prevent the dumping of U.S. goods in Japan and in other Japanese industries to report any cases in which they might have been affected by price cuttings by U.S. importers in Japan.

U.S. Rules Transformers Being Dumped

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP-DJ).—The Tariff Commission ruled unanimously today that imports of heavy electrical transformers from four European countries and Japan are injuring U.S. producers. The anti-dumping act decision applies to imports from Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland and Japan.

The Treasury earlier ruled that imports from these countries, valued at several million dollars a year, were unfairly priced in violation of U.S. anti-dumping laws. The Tariff Commission ruling clears the way for the Treasury to impose anti-dumping duties.

Shell Outlook 'Very Disappointing'

The year 1972 "cannot but be very disappointing" for the Royal Dutch/Shell group of companies, reports Sir David Barran, chairman of Shell Transport & Trading Co. Sir David says that because of the poor outlook capital spending plans are being reviewed and operating costs are being cut, in part through reductions in the work force. He said the poor prospects are due to inadequate rates of economic growth in major markets. As previously announced, the group had a balance of net income for calendar 1971 of \$347.8 million, down from \$366.7 million in 1970. The 1971 figure included a non-recurring charge of \$22.5 million arising from the world currency realignment. Sir David says first quarter 1972 profit figures are not yet available, but he adds, "Volume figures on which we have got some fairly good indications suggest there has been no increase, and perhaps a decrease, in demand as compared with the first quarter of last year."

Omron Offsets Curbs in Japan

Omron Tateki Electronics of Japan says it plans to double desk-top calculator production at its Mexican subsidiary and is considering establishing a calculator facility in Singapore to offset recent moves by the Japanese government to restrict calculator exports. The company says its Mexican unit is to increase output to 20,000 calculators per month at an unspecified time from 10,000 units per month at present. The Mexican company mainly supplies the United States, Central American and South American markets. Officials said that Omron will study the investment situation in Singapore, where a

plant may be established to serve the European market. Earlier this week, the government announced that broad agreement had been reached with the nation's electronics industry to set controls on exports of five products, including desk-top calculators, destined for the European market.

Hitachi to Make TV Sets in Canada

Hitachi, a major Japanese machine manufacturer, says it will assemble its color television sets and market them in Canada from mid-June. Officials say the plan is aimed at forestalling a growing move in Canada against the imports of Japanese electronic home appliances. Hitachi's sales subsidiary in Montreal will be used for the project, officials add.

Soviet Union Discovers Iron Ore

The Soviet Union reports the discovery of an iron ore deposit in the Ural Mountains with reserves estimated at 58 million tons. The government news agency Tass says the find was made at a site seven miles from Magnitogorsk, the country's largest metallurgical center. The agency says the mine will be operating by the end of this year and is expected to yield two million tons of ore annually.

Kawasaki Steel Cutting Dividend

Kawasaki Steel reports it will declare a dividend of 150 yen for the half year ending April 30 compared with 2 yen in the preceding six months. It says it expects after-tax profit of 2 billion yen in the latest period on gross sales of 187 billion yen. This would compare with a profit of 3.38 billion on sales of 204.1 billion in the previous half year.

Bank Sees Upturn for German Economy

FRANKFURT, April 20 (Reuters).—The West German economy is gradually overcoming the period of stagnation and is entering a period of renewed growth, the Bundesbank said in its annual report for 1971 today.

The bank noted that over the first few months of 1972, production on a seasonally-adjusted basis showed an upswing with demand increasing and short-time working declining.

While admitting that this trend may have been aided by the unusually mild winter weather as well as the recovery after the engineering strikes of November and December last year, the Bundesbank observed that various factors which had slowed economic growth last year seemed to be having a lesser effect in the early months of this year.

Stock Levels Up
First, the bank suggested that the reduction of inventories, characteristic of last year, had given way to a rebuilding of stock levels.

Also, the surplus on visible and

invisible trade has increased notably since the beginning of this year, reflecting a relatively strong rise in exports against a weaker import development. Incoming orders from abroad have increased considerably, it noted.

As a third factor, investments are not expected to weaken again this year. The bank noted that in the industrial sector investments rose during January and February. Although warning that this should not be taken as setting a pattern for the year, it added that the current trend in investment by public authorities or by

individuals in property is clearly upward.

It said that prices are expected to rise at a slower rate this year than in 1971, thanks to more favorable opportunities for productivity increases, and cited the government's forecast of a rise in the cost of living index for this year of about 4.5 percent.

However, the bank also counseled that any upturn in the economy could exhaust the slack created by the pause in growth and thus rapidly reduce the chances for a slowing in the upward trend in prices.

As a factor which could impel a new surge in price increases, the Bundesbank cited the high level of public spending planned for this year.

It noted that the total deficit of federal, state and local authorities is likely, according to present plans, to exceed 26 billion deutsche marks—well above the 12-billion DM level which the bank regards as economically "neutral."

Such a deficit level would exhaust the slack in the economy caused by the current underutilization of productive capacity, the bank warned, calling for a revision of the planned level of public spending.

Jobless Rate Drops in U.K.

LONDON, April 20 (UPI).—Unemployment figures in Britain, while still just above the one million mark this month, are an improvement on the March total.

The figures by the Department of Employment today support a growing belief that the trend in unemployment may at last be slowly moving downwards.

Provisional figures showed a total of 1,006,144 unemployed, a decrease in the month of 12,000. The number of wholly unemployed in Britain in April totalled 954,963, a decrease in the month of 4,308.

In Britain alone—excluding Northern Ireland—there were 957,654 unemployed, a drop of 13,954, the department said.

The figure represents 4.2 percent of the working population. Wholly unemployed in Britain alone dropped to 811,684, a decrease of 6,907 from March.

Italy Reduces Rates on Bank Deposits .75%

ROME, April 20 (AP-DJ).—The Italian government has taken another step to try to rejuvenate the economy by lowering interest rates payable on current and savings accounts by an average 0.75 percentage point, thus allowing banks to reduce rates chargeable on loans.

The latest move, which is to come into effect May 2, is aimed at those with money to invest.

For saving deposits, the rate on accounts of up to 20 million lire will remain at 1.25 percent, while rates on accounts above this amount will be reduced.

Burmah's Net Up 1.7 Percent in '71

LONDON, April 20 (Reuters).—Burmah Oil Co.'s net profit rose 1.7 percent in 1971, the company reported today.

It said earnings after taxes and minority interests were \$29.5 million, compared with \$29 million in 1970.

Trading increased 12.4 percent, to \$355.9 million from the previous year's \$316.5 million, Burmah said. The company said that although current-year sales are up, the depressed state of the market has affected profitability.

Vickers Net Higher

LONDON, April 20 (AP-DJ).—Vickers Ltd. pre-tax profit rose 47.6 percent last year, to \$2.2 million from \$1.5 million in 1970, the company said today.

The diversified engineering and shipbuilding concern proposed a final dividend of 2.5 percent, making 4 percent for the year, up from 2.5 percent in 1970. Sales rose 4.4 percent, to \$189.9 million from \$179.3 million the previous year.

Casey Backs Negotiated Rate Tryout For Small Investors

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, April 20 (WP).—The chairman of the Securities & Exchange Commission yesterday endorsed testing competitive commission charges for small investors.

While explaining that he is not in favor of "cutthroat competition" among stockbrokers, William J. Casey said he thinks "it's appropriate to test negotiated rates at the lower end" of the commission scale. He said brokers could be allowed to set their own charges on orders with a value of less than \$5,000 or possibly \$10,000.

Appearing at a "press conference" held before a 1,700 member institutional investor conference, Mr. Casey stressed that changes in the fixed commission schedule should be made slowly.

Last April, brokers began negotiating rates with their customers on that part of the order that exceeded \$500,000 in value. On Monday, the fixed rate system will be eliminated at the \$300,000 level.

Membership Issue

WASHINGTON, April 20 (Reuters).—Mr. Casey asked Congress today to resolve the question of institutional stock exchange membership in order to avoid a lengthy court fight.

He told a Senate subcommittee on securities that, unless Congress acted on the issue, the SEC could be forced into the appeals court by regional stock exchanges which oppose the commission's proposed limitations on institutional membership.

Company Reports

Alcoa
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 417.4 382.8
Profits (millions)... 19.79 17.63
Per Share 0.88 0.79

Amerasia Hess
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 369.2 378.8
Profits (millions)... 31.0 45.9
Per Share 0.86 1.28

American Brands
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 173.0 155.5
Profits (millions)... 28.9 28.4
Per Share 1.05 1.01

Am. Home Products
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 320.5 322.0
Profits (millions)... 44.8 38.3
Per Share 0.84 0.74

Anaconda
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 237.6 228.7
Profits (millions)... 8.4 1.1
Per Share 0.43 0.05

Budd
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 164.9 137.7
Profits (millions)... 4.97 0.11
Per Share 0.75 0.0

Armco Steel
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 442.1 400.7
Profits (millions)... 15.0 10.9
Per Share 0.44 0.30

Commonwealth Edison
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 282.5 247.2
Profits (millions)... 43.28 35.79
Per Share 0.78 0.76

Control Data
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 127.7 141.0
Profits (millions)... 11.0 12.6
Per Share 0.73 0.86

Gillette
First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 186.3 188.0
Profits (millions)... 17.16 15.38
Per Share 0.59 0.53

Big Board Prices Rise Despite Vietnam Worry

NEW YORK, April 20 (NTT).—The stock market, shrugging off the intensified fighting in Vietnam, gave a good account of itself today. Although a majority of issues declined on the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones industrial average overcame a loss of nearly 5 at 11 a.m. to finish at 966.29 with a gain of 1.51.

Thus, despite continued profit-taking and an assortment of worries, the Dow still hovered close to its 40-month high reached on Tuesday at 968.92.

Alaska Interstate, the big winner on the active list, rose 5 1/2 to 48 3/4 and set a new high. It benefited today from a substantial increase in quarterly earnings. Previously, the stock had been buoyed by brokerage-house recommendations and by reports of a possible combination with another company.

Anacoda, a blue chip that lost its lustre, shined more brightly after showing March-quarter profits of 43 cents a share, compared with the year-ago figure of 5 cents. The copper giant climbed 1 7/8 to 21 1/8 in active trading. It sold at 6 1/2 in early 1969. It was a day when brokerage stocks went down and most automaker issues went up—and a day with a few dramatic price changes.

Dentply International, the market's best percentage gainer, scooted ahead 6 1/2 to 45 1/2. Dentply, a leading producer of dental equipment and artificial teeth, said that its plastic sealant designed to aid in the prevention of tooth decay has been classified as "provisionally acceptable" by the American Dental Association council on dental materials and devices. This was regarded as an interim step of approval of a new product by the association.

When the sealant was originally announced last spring, shares of Dentply rocketed from the 30 level to a record high above 50. This occurred during a period when several health-oriented stocks suddenly acquired glamour in the market.

Peabody-Gallion, whose management forecast an improvement in profits, climbed 3 1/8 to 34 3/4. On the OTC market NASDAQ issues included North Central Air, 7 1/2, up 1 1/2. BankAmerica, 44 3/8, up 7/8. Allegheny Beverage, 10 1/4, off 1 1/8, and Gulf Oil, 25, off 1 1/8.

The NASDAQ industrial average gained 0.36 to 141.14. Of the 3,002 issues traded, 710 rose, 554 fell and 1,438 were unchanged. Also firm were General Motors, up 1 to 23 1/4. American Broad-casting Company, 1 3/4 to 69 5/8. Rite Aid, 2 3/8 to 50 3/8, and Viacom International, 5 3/8 to 24 1/4. The latter reported a higher first-quarter net.

Prices were mixed in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index edged up 0.01 to 23.30, but declines topped advances, 33 to 431. Turnover was 5.2 million shares, down from 5.72 million yesterday.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late closing of the dollar on the major international exchanges today was a record.

	Today	Previous
Ster. 16 per £1.	2.6009	2.6079
Belg. fr. 100.	44.16	44.24-44
Belg. fr. 100.	44.11-14	44.25-44
Deutsche mark.	3.1625-29	3.171
French franc.	6.5627-37	6.571
Swiss franc.	27.0-28	27.02-17
Fr. fr. 100.	4.46-55	4.5715-5725
Fr. fr. 100.	5.2873-79	5.3430-79
Guilford.	5.23-50	5.2350-50
Israeli pound.	4.20	4.20
Lira.	51.50-52.50	51.51-52
Peseta.	64.50-250	64.54-350
Scandinavian	23.15-18	23.14-18
SEK krona.	4.1625-45	4.1725-45
Swiss franc.	2.6600-75	2.6775-60
Yen.	360.37	360.36

(S) Free. (H) Commercial.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, April 20 (Reuters).—Gross liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches declined by \$72 million in the week ended April 12 to \$1,045 billion, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

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All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only



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BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

April 1972



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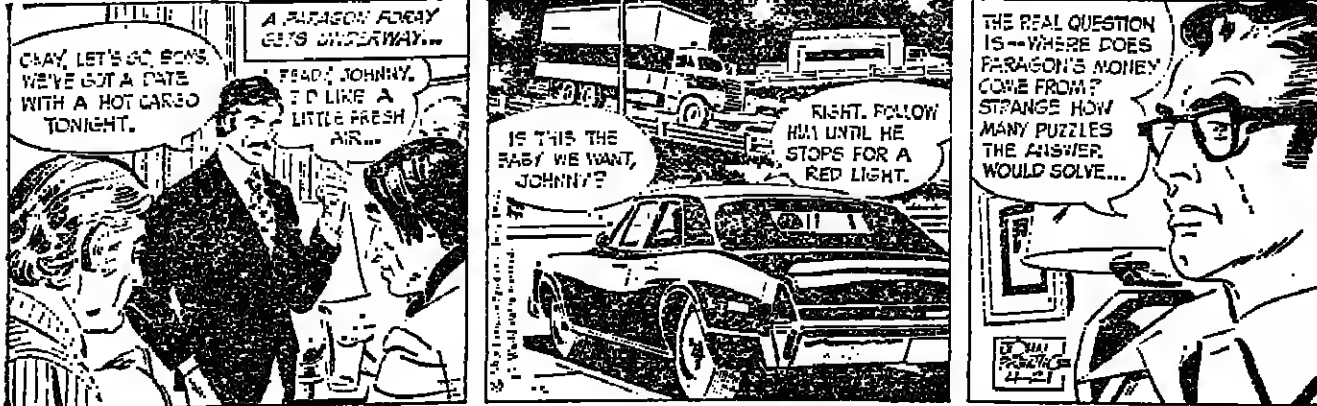
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April 20, 1972

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ER INTERNATIONAL
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 GESELLSCHAFT
 NOVE & CO.
 TALT-BANKVEREIN
 UISSE (BAHAMAS)
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 OSSENSCHAFTSKASSE
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 STON CORPORATION
 EBORGs BANK
 & CO. G.M.B.H.
 HE LANDESBANK
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 ER ULLMANN
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By Alan Truscott

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HAISH	ONJAMDIABLES	
AUTO	UNUSUALLYABLE	
SILVIO	ATTEST	BEUER
MAH	SI	REE
OFFERENDS	PAWIC	
PERILIGEE	OIRE	KASHI
IRONIERS	SITTEMPEL	
ENG	REIT	SILIZIABLE
FREDGO	ACETOSSE	
OCHIER	USE	
POEN	APPEAL	REAR
EXCATHEDRIA	IMGO	
RETROSPECT	AVLOW	
ASOKA	ORISE	LEWIS

GEHLEN

Spy of the Century

By E.H. Cookridge. Random House. 402 pp. Illustrated. \$10.

THE GENERAL WAS A SPY

The Truth About General Gehlen and His Spy Ring
By Heinz Höhne and Hermann Zölling. Introduction
by Hugh Trevor-Roper and preface to the American edition
by Andrew Tully. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan. 347 pp.
Illustrated. \$10.

Reviewed by Arthur M. Cox

REINHARD GEHLEN was a Nazi general with an obsessive hatred of Communism who may have had more influence on the course of the Cold War than any other man. Soviet articles refer to him as a fascist warmonger who was the biggest single factor in the prevention of an East-West detente. These two books tell his extraordinary story.

housing development formerly for SS officers, Gen. Gehlen built a walled-in headquarters for what was soon to become the spy base of the Cold War, providing the CIA with 70 percent of its intelligence on the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. Thus, in a matter of months Hitler's chief anti-Soviet spy had become America's Soviet expert.

There can be little doubt that the Soviets, fearing the Germans more than any people, were greatly influenced in their assessment of U.S. policy by the fact that Gehlen was selected for this role. But there can be little doubt, too, that, given Stalin's aggressive moves, the United States would use the only available source of intelligence.

According to Cookridge, who is a British author of many fine books on espionage, the CIA pumped over \$200 million into the Gehlen organization. The results more than paid off. Among its sensational exploits were the accurate forecasts of the East German uprisings in 1953, the Hungarian revolt in 1956, and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Gehlen probably was the spokesman of the century, but his rightist proclivities and rigid anti-Communism probably contributed to prolonging the most dangerous period of the Cold War and may have slowed the evolutionary political process in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. A proponent of revolution, not evolution, he believed that all Communism was bad and dreamed of war between the United States and the Soviet Union. He had no sympathy for national Communism, Titoism, or revisionism. He didn't seem to believe that the political process in Moscow and Eastern Europe would allow for a struggle for power between the rightist Stalinists and the anti-Stalinist revisionists. Even after the advent of Khrushchev his operations continued to give weight to the arguments of those Communist leaders who most feared the Germans and who were most opposed to relaxing the Stalinist tactics of tyranny and terror.

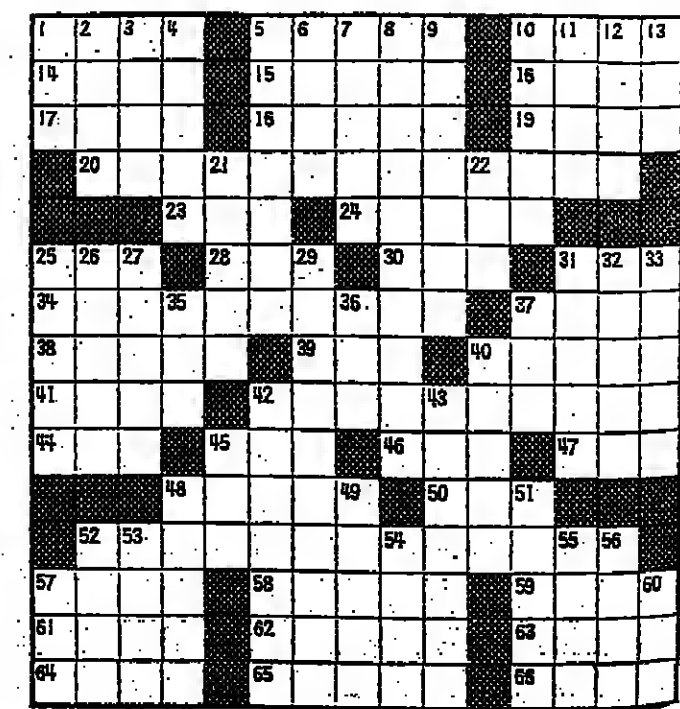
Both of these books are lively reading, well documented and cover essentially the same eras. The Cookridge book is better organized and better written, but spy buffs may enjoy the operational detail of "The General Was A Spy" by Holme and Zolling, two German newsmen who write for Der Spiegel.

Mr. Cox, a former senior fellow at the Brookings Institution and a specialist on international Communism, is a consultant, writer and lecturer on foreign affairs.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

	<u>ACROSS</u>	46 Like a fox	22 ————and-dye
1	City dating to 753 B.C.	47 Tennis unit	25 Playing card
5	Co-founder of 1 Across	48 Desserts	26 Hills near 1 Across
10	Piece, as of marble	52 Landmark in 1 Across	27 Gateleg, e.g.
14	Relative of etc.	57 Recreate	29 Send a pet for an ailing
15	Plain	58 Whet it.	31 Garner and Raiser
16	Sandwich filler	59 Penny ———	32 Kitchen utensil
17	Dance price, once	61 Czech or Pole	33 Own np
18	Kind of toast	62 Actor Luther	35 Zuider ———
19	Hippocratic, e.g.	63 Capitoline, e.g.	36 Engine capacity: Abbr.
20	Area in 1 Across	64 Indian wear	37 French resort
23	Adjective suffix	65 Girls' names	40 Missouri city
24	Caper	66 Kind of bomb	42 Scrutiny
25	Posed		43 Medical hammers
28	Davis or America's	<u>DOWN</u>	44 Tree resin
30	du Diable	1 Ruby	45 Fountain in 1 Across
31	Jeff Davis country	2 Auricular	46 Process ore
34	Neil Simon play	3 Casa, for one	51 City of Midwest
37	Settled np	4 Resin	52 Soft drink
38	French clerics	5 Famous twin	53 Match-king
39	Summer weather initials	6 Arden and Christmas	Kreuger
40	Seraglio	7 Mire, in Italy	54 Space
41	Mrs. Roy Rogers	8 Suave qualities	55 One
42	Resident near 1 Across	9 Surprise	56 Capital of Manchuria
44	Compass point	10 Like Zeno	57 Author's output: Abbr.
45	Rumanian coin	11 Feast in Walpurg	60 Tree
		12 Insect	
		13 Word with humbug	
		21 S.A. agents	



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Jumbles: BOWER PILOT PILFER VELLU
Answer: This may mean nothing to you in court—"LOVE"

فكانت امة الاسلام

End 9-Year Reign Czechs Dethrone Russians on Ice

PRAGUE, April 20 (Reuters).—The Czechoslovak team ended the Soviet Union's nine-year reign as world hockey champions by beating the Russians 3-2 in the Group A tournament here today.

When the game ended, the Czechoslovak players hurled their sticks and hockey sticks into the air and danced on the ice. It was the first world title for Czechoslovakia since 1949, when captured the gold medal in Stockholm by beating the United States and the Soviet Union.

The Czechoslovak team now lose its last game, against Finland, Saturday, and still retain the world title because of their record two games against the defending world champions.

The first Czechoslovak-Soviet

Union battle ended in a 3-3 tie last week.

The Czechoslovak team surged into a two-goal lead, scoring by Vladimir Nedvedsky and Richard Pardo within a 20-second span early in the first period.

They then clung on to the lead as the Russians vainly tried to bore through with their precision team play and superb fitness.

The Russians dominated the second period and controlled the rest of the game.

A goal by Alexander Malyshev after a mistake by the Czechoslovak defense was offset by a goal by Czechoslovak's Jaroslav Holik. Valeri Kharlamov scored for the Russians while Holik was in the penalty box, and they ended the second period trailing 3-2.

It appeared there might be a repeat of last week's first Czechoslovak-Soviet match of the tournament, when the Russians recovered from two goals down to tie.

But in the final minutes, it was the Czechoslovak who controlled the puck.

Despite the victory, the Czechs did not appear to be the better team this afternoon. Even their coach, Vladimir Kostka, admitted after the match: "Luck was with us, particularly in the first period."

Slovakia's Bobrov, the Soviet team manager, said his team made many mistakes during the game. "We like to play an open game and we felt pressed by Czech close checking."

Later a huge crowd gathered in Prague's main square, Wenceslas Place, and shouted derisively the Russian hockey slogan, "Shabli, shabli," which means "the puck, the puck."

Police cordoned off the square and made several arrests.

In another match tonight Finland beat Sweden, 5-4, to maintain its chance for a bronze medal.

The Finns could move into third if they beat Czechoslovakia in their last game Saturday.

Brazil's Tostao Sold in Soccer For \$560,000

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil, April 20 (AP).—Tostao, Brazil's soccer star, was sold to the Santos club for \$560,000, officials confirmed here.

It was believed to be the highest transfer fee for a soccer player in South America, surpassing the \$380,000 which Rio de Janeiro's Flamengo paid Botafogo for Paulo Cesar last year.

Cruzeiro officials decided to put Tostao up for sale after the player stressed that he would not renew his contract with the club when the present one expired in July. He even threatened to retire if he was not transferred to another club, it was reported.

Moscow Wins, Faces Rangers

MOSCOW, April 20 (Reuters).—Moscow Dynamo qualified today to meet Glasgow Rangers in the final of the European Cup Winners' Cup when they beat Dynamo Berlin of East Germany by a penalty-kick series in their semi-final match.

The teams, which drew 1-1 in the first leg match in East Berlin, again drew 1-1 after extra time, in the return match in Lvov, U.S.S.R.

Moscow Dynamo won the deciding series of penalty kicks to win a place in the final.

SOCCER ROUNDUP
EUROPEAN CUP
Moscow Dynamo 2, Dynamo Berlin 1 (A.F.K. qualifier, 1-0 on aggregate).
Glasgow Rangers 1, Bayern Munich 0 (A.F.K. qualifier, 1-0 on aggregate).
Semi-finals, 2nd leg
Glasgow Rangers 1, Bayern Munich 0 (A.F.K. qualifier, 1-0 on aggregate).
Semi-finals, 1st leg
Glasgow Rangers 1, Bayern Munich 0 (A.F.K. qualifier, 1-0 on aggregate).
Semi-finals, 2nd leg
Glasgow Rangers 1, Bayern Munich 0 (A.F.K. qualifier, 1-0 on aggregate).
Semi-finals, 1st leg
Glasgow Rangers 1, Bayern Munich 0 (A.F.K. qualifier, 1-0 on aggregate).

ANKS IS HONORED
LONDON, April 20 (UPI).—John Banks has been named a 1972 Footballer of the Year.

The 33-year-old goalkeeper, who played Stoke City in the Football League Cup and reached the A. Cup semifinals, collected 75 percent of the votes from members of the Football Writers' Association.



HEAD WORK—Wilson Yamho, on his head, goes through ropes with Dave Vasquez earlier this week in New York's Madison Square Garden in bout billed as the Puerto Rican bantamweight championship. Vasquez won fight when Yamho quit in eighth round because of broken hand.

Master Nicklaus Rested For Champions' Event

By Lincoln A. Werden

RANCHO LA COSTA, Calif., April 20 (UPI).—Jack Nicklaus, eager to continue his winning stride, and Lee Trevino, with some new clubs, are among the 26 golf professionals here for the \$155,000 Tournament of Champions which starts today.

After a week's rest following his Masters triumph, Nicklaus is ready to tackle the La Costa Country Club course, where the rough is high in many areas and water hazards are numerous. The game will again reach championship caliber.

"I'd love to see the tourney go as it did last year," said Nicklaus, who won then by eight strokes, the largest margin in 19 of these tests for champions only.

In order to be eligible, a contestant must have won at least one of the pro tour events or championships during the last fiscal year.

The only absentees on this basis are Gary Player of South Africa, who scored at New Orleans, and Gene Littler, the Colonial Invitation winner at Fort Worth. Player has returned for a rest instead of tackling this 7,114-yard, par-72 layout again, while Littler is recovering from surgery. "If Jack drives well, he won't be beaten here," said Trevino. "But Nicklaus doesn't have the advantage on the par 6s he has on other courses. Most of the can get home at two of them, just as he does."

Trevino, who has won six tournaments since the 1971 Tournament of Champions, has a new No. 3 wood. He believes it will help on these fairways. He plans to discard the No. 6 wood he selected for the recent Masters at Augusta, Ga.

"Working on my putting," said the Texan. "I've ground down my putter and I think I'm putting better. The reason I have a new No. 3 wood is a mental help. I think it helps get the ball into the air better."

Did Trevino mind the rough here?

"I wish every course we played had as much," he said. "At least here I can tell the story that I lost my golf bag in the high grass off one of the fairways."

Murray Leads
MADRID, April 20 (UPI).—Bill Murray, a former amateur champion from Scotland, took the second-round lead today in the \$37,000 Madrid Open golf championship with a 36-hole score of 142. He had a 71 today.

Antonio Garrido, winner of last week's Spanish Open, and Jose Canlas, first-round leader, both from Spain, were tied for second at 143.

The Scoreboard
SWEDISH—At Helsingborg, Germany, three European records were established during the first day of an international relay, the 100-meter relay. To the women's 200-meter relay, Nina Petrova of the Soviet Union was clocked in 2:27.5, a record. In the 400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 3,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 6,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 12,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 25,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 51,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 102,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 204,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 409,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 819,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,638,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 3,276,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 6,553,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 13,107,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 26,214,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 52,428,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 104,857,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 209,715,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 419,430,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 838,860,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,677,721,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 3,355,443,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 6,710,886,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 13,421,772,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 26,843,545,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 53,687,091,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 107,374,182,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 214,748,364,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 429,496,729,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 858,993,459,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,717,986,918,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 3,435,973,836,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 6,871,947,673,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 13,743,895,347,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 27,487,790,694,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 54,975,581,388,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 109,951,162,777,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 219,902,325,555,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 439,804,651,110,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 879,609,302,220,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,759,218,604,441,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 3,518,437,208,883,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 7,036,874,417,766,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 14,073,748,835,532,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 28,147,497,671,065,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 56,294,995,342,131,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 112,589,990,684,262,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 225,179,981,368,524,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 450,359,962,737,049,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 900,719,925,474,099,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,801,439,850,948,198,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 3,602,879,701,896,396,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 7,205,759,403,792,793,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 14,411,518,807,585,587,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 28,823,037,615,171,174,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 57,646,075,230,342,348,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 115,292,150,460,684,697,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 230,584,300,921,369,395,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 461,168,601,842,738,790,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 922,337,203,685,477,581,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,844,674,407,370,955,163,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 3,689,348,814,741,910,326,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 7,378,697,629,483,820,652,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 14,757,395,258,967,641,305,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 29,514,790,517,935,282,611,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 59,029,581,035,870,565,222,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 118,059,162,071,741,130,444,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 236,118,324,143,482,260,889,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 472,236,648,286,964,521,739,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 944,473,296,573,929,043,478,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,888,946,593,147,858,086,956,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 3,777,893,186,295,716,173,913,713,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 7,555,786,372,591,432,347,827,427,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 15,111,572,745,182,864,694,654,854,400-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 30,223,145,490,365,729,389,309,708,908,800-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 60,446,290,980,731,459,778,619,417,817,817,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 120,892,581,961,462,919,557,538,835,635,635,200-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 241,785,163,922,925,835,875,071,671,671,671,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 483,570,327,845,851,671,751,343,343,343,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 967,140,655,691,703,343,300,686,686,686,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,934,281,311,382,406,686,686,686,686,600-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 3,868,562,622,764,813,373,373,373,373,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 7,737,125,245,529,626,746,746,746,746,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 15,474,250,491,059,253,491,491,491,491,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 30,948,500,982,111,806,982,982,982,982,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 61,897,001,964,223,613,964,964,964,964,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 123,794,003,928,447,227,928,928,928,928,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 247,588,007,856,894,454,856,856,856,856,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 495,176,015,713,788,908,713,713,713,713,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 990,352,031,427,577,817,427,427,427,427,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,980,704,062,855,155,634,855,855,855,855,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 3,961,408,125,710,311,268,125,125,125,125,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 7,922,816,251,421,622,536,251,251,251,251,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 15,845,632,502,843,245,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 31,691,265,005,686,490,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 63,382,530,011,373,980,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 126,765,060,022,747,960,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 253,530,120,045,495,920,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 507,060,240,090,991,840,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,014,120,480,180,982,168,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 2,028,240,960,361,964,336,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 4,056,481,920,723,928,672,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 8,112,963,840,144,857,344,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 16,225,927,680,289,714,688,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 32,451,855,360,579,428,137,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 64,903,710,758,115,856,274,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 129,807,421,516,231,712,548,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 259,614,843,032,463,424,109,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 519,229,686,064,926,848,218,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,038,459,372,185,693,696,436,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 2,076,918,744,371,387,392,872,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 4,153,837,488,742,774,744,174,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 8,307,674,976,148,548,148,348,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 16,615,349,952,297,096,296,696,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 33,230,699,904,594,192,592,139,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 66,461,399,808,118,384,118,118,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 132,922,799,616,236,768,236,236,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 265,845,599,232,473,536,473,473,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 531,691,198,464,947,072,946,946,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,063,382,396,928,189,364,189,189,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 2,126,764,793,856,378,728,378,378,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 4,253,529,587,712,756,756,756,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 8,507,059,175,424,151,151,151,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 17,014,118,350,848,302,302,302,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 34,028,236,701,696,604,604,604,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 68,056,473,403,392,120,120,120,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 136,112,946,806,784,240,240,240,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 272,225,893,612,156,480,480,480,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 544,451,787,224,312,960,960,960,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 1,088,903,574,448,624,192,192,192,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 2,177,807,148,896,124,384,384,384,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 4,355,614,297,792,248,768,768,768,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 8,711,228,595,584,496,153,153,153,502,502,502,502,300-meter relay, the Soviet team, led by Petrova, set a record of 2:27.5, held by Germany's record of 2:27.5. In the 17,422,459,171,168,992,30

